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No. 8.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS FOOD BOARD.

President Roosevelt on Thursday announced the names of the board of food experts which will pass upon all disputed questions in connection with the enforcement of the federal food law, and which will have for one of its first and most important duties a thorough and practical investigation of the use of modern food preservatives. The board is headed by a most distinguished scientist, President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, and includes among its members such recognized food authorities as Prof. Chittenden of Yale. The full list is as follows: Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., director, president Johns Hopkins University; Russell H. Chittenden, Ph.D., LL.D., director Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and professor of physical chemistry, Yale University; John H. Long, B.S., Sc.D., professor of chemistry, Medical School, Northwestern University; Alonzo E. Taylor, M.D., professor of pathology, University of California; Dr. C. A. Herter, professor of physiological chemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and special investigator of foods.

The function of this board is to act as a court of review and an independent source of investigation, and its appointment is generally taken as signifying the end of Dr. Wiley's domination of food law administration.

CRUSHERS TO MEET AT LOUISVILLE.

The next annual meeting of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at Louisville, Ky. This was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association held this week at Memphis, Tenn. The committee also set the dates for the convention, which will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 19, 20 and 21. There were several other cities which wanted the honor of entertaining the convention, but it is suspected that the eloquence of that veteran member, Colonel J. W. Caffrey of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, combined with Louisville's reputation for hospitality, was too much for the committee to withstand.

The Executive Committee meeting was attended by President L. A. Ransom, Atlanta, Ga.; Vice-president H. J. Parrish, Memphis, Tenn.; Secretary Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex., and other leaders of the association and a number of important business matters were discussed.

COTTON OIL TRADE ABROAD

New Outlet Suggested for Our Cottonseed Oil in Austria

Reports from United States consular agents in Austria indicate that there is hope of reviving to a certain extent our Austrian trade in cottonseed oil, practically wiped out by the imposition of a discriminating tariff by the Austrian government on March 1, 1906. This hope lies in a new butterine industry which is being established in Vienna, and which will use cottonseed oil as a basis for its product.

Whatever encouragement there may be in this opening for our cotton oil trade, the fact remains that the Austrian tariff as it stands at present is an effectual bar to extensive or profitable shipments of oil for Austrian consumption. The report from Trieste made public herewith shows that it is only the present low prices for cotton oil in the United States that make possible any trade whatever with Austria. Until proper reciprocal tariff arrangements are made between the American and Austrian governments there can be no hope of a permanent restoration of the trade, even though it may be helped in a small way by such encouragements as that reported here.

This encouragement is a plan for the manufacture of artificial butter at Vienna which shall meet the demand for a cheap butter substitute as well as Jewish and Mohammedan requirements for a butter substitute in which there is no hog fat. Butter costs too much; butter substitutes usually contains the proscribed hog fat. An Austrian inventor has patented a process in which cottonseed oil is the chief ingredient, and a company has been formed in Vienna to manufacture the article on a large scale. In a report furnished The National Provisioner by Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures, Consul General W. A. Rublee of Vienna says:

Possibilities in Butter Trade.

The possibilities of the trade in this article are considered very great, as it is proposed to put it on the market not only in Austria-Hungary, but in Russia, Roumania and Turkey as well, in which countries the sale of such a substitute for butter is expected to be very large. The orthodox Jews and Mohammedans do not touch any substitute for butter which contains hog fat, and it is therefore stated that the Jews of Russia and Roumania as well as the Mohammedans in Turkey will be large consumers of the artificial butter made from cottonseed oil.

A canvass of these countries has been made in the interest of the new company, and it is reported that the prospective sales of the new product are excellent. It is the desire of the company to form connections with cottonseed oil producers in the United States in order to obtain the necessary supplies of cottonseed oil. The quality desired is that used in the manufacture of cottonseed oil in the United States.

It is thought that several thousand carloads will be used in Austria annually, and the lowest quotations against cash payment are asked for. Such quotations may be sent to the American consulate-general in Vienna, and will be delivered to the officers of the company that proposes to manufacture the new product.

[The name of the person to whom offers can be sent was forwarded by the consul-general, and will be furnished by the Bureau of Manufactures or by The National Provisioner to firms wishing to correspond direct.]

Condition of Our Austrian Oil Trade.

The state into which our cottonseed oil trade with Austria has fallen is indicated in a review of market conditions at Trieste, the leading port of entry for Austria, which is furnished by Consul Hotschick of that city. In a report to the Bureau of Manufactures he says:

On March 1, 1906, when the Austrian prohibitive tariff on cottonseed oil, by which the duty was raised from \$1.93 to \$3.12 per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) came into force, the importation of cottonseed oil into Austria became an impossibility.

For about eighteen months after the date of the enforcement of the new tariff only a few barrels of American cottonseed oil were unloaded at Trieste, and even this small quantity did not all enter Austria, but was stored in the "Freihafen" at Trieste, and from there the greater part reshipped to the Levant. The "Freihafen," or free port, is a limited territory where goods are warehoused without paying import duty and whence they may be reshipped to other countries.

The recent low prices of cottonseed oil in the United States enabled those Trieste merchants who were heavy buyers of this product before the Austrian prohibitive tariff came into force to become once more customers of the United States, and give orders for cottonseed oil, because they could buy at such a low price that even the excessive tariff duty left them a margin for profit, although a small one.

The low price of cottonseed oil in the United States is the sole factor in the renewed purchase of American cottonseed oil by the Trieste merchants. The slightest rise in the price of cottonseed oil in the United States would at once make away with the small profit margin left to the Trieste mer-

chants and stop the importation of this product into Austria.

The small lots of cottonseed oil bought since the beginning of November, 1907, are absorbed by local manufacturers as soon as they arrive at Trieste. The quantity of cottonseed oil contracted for during the months of November and December, 1907, and to be shipped to Trieste up to about February-March, 1908, amounts to a total of about 3,500 barrels.

The prices of the different oils at Trieste, per 100 kilos net, duty paid, were (on January 14) as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Olive oil: | |
| First quality | \$17.66@18.47 |
| Lower grades | 15.43@ 16.44 |
| Sesame oil: | |
| First quality | 22.33@ 27.61 |
| Lower grades | 19.49@ 21.32 |
| Arachide (peanut) oil: | |
| First quality | 25.68@ 26.59 |
| Lower grades | 17.76@ 17.97 |
| Cocoonut oil | 15.63@ 16.65 |
| Cottonseed oil: | |
| Home product | 22.33 |
| American product | 21.52@ 23.95 |
| Palm oil | 15.48 |
| Linseed oil | 12.28@ 13.04 |

ROTTERDAM COTTON OIL AND OLEO MARKETS

By A. G. Perkins, Special Agent Bureau of Manufactures.

Dutch ownership of the principal margarine factories of northern Europe has made Rotterdam the largest market for that article as well as for the raw materials. During the past few years a number of the smaller plants in Holland, Belgium and Germany have been bought up by Dutch capital, some of which have been closed down, and even dismantled where the manufacturing costs can not be minimized. The local business is steadily increasing, notwithstanding reports of the unsatisfactory financial results, caused by high prices of the raw materials and keen competition among the manufacturers, although the volume of the Netherlands' exports, according to Government statistics, has been decreasing, as is shown in the following statement:

| | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Edible margarine..... | 51,349 | 54,049 | 34,118 |
| Raw margarine..... | 24,802 | 28,582 | 24,867 |
| Total | 76,151 | 82,631 | 58,985 |

About 90 per cent. of the edible margarine goes to Great Britain and about 80 per cent. of the raw margarine goes to Germany.

Increase in Cottonseed Oil Purchases.

One of the largest importers of cottonseed oil in Rotterdam told me recently that the margarine manufacturers were buying very little cottonseed oil at present, claiming that the price of the oil is too high as compared with the price of the finished product; in fact, that the lower grades of margarine can not be manufactured at a profit now.

The soapmakers of Holland, Germany and Belgium also patronize this market very liberally in the purchase of materials, especially cottonseed oil, though for this business, except with a few manufacturers, it is more a matter of price than anything else. The trade, however, in soap oils has dropped off in the last few weeks to almost nothing, as other oils are selling at much lower prices. For instance, cottonseed oil for soap purposes is quoted at 32 gilders (\$12.86) per 100 kilos (2,204 pounds) in barrels, as against 23 gilders (\$9.25) per 100 kilos (2,204 pounds) for linseed oil loose at the mills.

Table and Cooking Oils.

Olive, peanut and sesame oil are sold in nearly all retail grocery stores in bottles; also other oils, called table oil and salad oil, which are known to be mixed oils, though the ingredients are not stated. These oils are bought by the retailer in tins and barrels from middlemen (dealers and mixers) and bottled at the stores, and I doubt if the consumer knows what he is getting unless he is a good judge of oils. I went into a store to buy a small bottle of salad oil and was offered a bottle with "sesame oil" on the label and "olive oil" on the seal. These oils sell at retail for 50 to 75 Dutch cents per pint (100 cents Dutch equals 1 florin equals 40.2 cents American).

For cooking cottonseed oil is sold in good quantities to the bakers, who also buy from the middlemen in rather small quantities.

The bread made here has very little grease of any kind in it, and pastries are not made in any quantities.

Conditions in Oil Trade with America.

The cottonseed oil business between America and Holland is done altogether through local agents, brokers and representatives, and under standard brands, the quality of which is well known to the trade. I have learned from several sources that one of the favorite brands has recently deteriorated very much, which has hurt the business to some extent. In the last few years a neutral oil has come into favor with the trade here on account of the improved formula for margarine, though "prime summer yellow" and other grades are of course readily sold.

In the last ten years the sales of cottonseed oil through this market have increased more than any other oil, and this increase has been steady. Below I submit the government (Netherlands) statistics of total imports of oils into Holland for the year 1897 and for the first eleven months in 1907, including that in transit:

| | 1897. | First 11 months 1907. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Metric tons. | Metric tons. |
| Cottonseed oil..... | 31,407 | 61,567 |
| Peanut oil..... | 1,975 | 1,430 |
| Sesame and other oils..... | 7,896 | 16,560 |

Imports, Exports and Stocks in Warehouses.

The following statement shows the imports of oils into the Netherlands for consumption during the eleven months ended November 30, 1907:

| From: | Cottonseed. Metric tons. | Palm. Metric tons. | Oleo. Metric tons. | Cocoonut. Metric tons. | Other. Metric tons. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| United States | 16,975 | .... | 35,773 | .... | .... |
| Belgium | 176 | .... | 1,328 | .... | 1,811 |
| France | 62 | .... | .... | .... | 406 |
| United Kingdom..... | 1,427 | 13,567 | 1,482 | 1,029 | 27 |
| West Africa ..... | .... | 1,065 | .... | .... | .... |
| Other countries | 123 | 6,561 | 461 | 5,423 | 306 |
| Total | 18,763 | 20,993 | 39,044 | 6,452 | 2,640 |

The total imports of oils for home consumption during the first eleven months of 1906 were as follows: Olive, 204 metric tons; peanut, 324; cottonseed, 16,768; rape, 1,260; sesame, 241; palm, 24,249; cocoonut, 7,228; oleo, 53,051, and all other, 298. The total exports of these oils during the first eleven months of 1907 amounted to 68,317 metric tons, of which 23,051 tons were oleo oil. The stocks of oils in warehouses were:

| | Cottonseed. Bbls. | Peanut. Bbls. | Other. Bbls. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| On hand Nov. 30, 1907... | 14,419 | 294 | 2 |
| Stored during Dec., 1907. | 3,787 | ... | ... |
| Total | 18,206 | 294 | 2 |
| Deliv'd during Dec., 1907 | 7,171 | 156 | 1 |
| On hand Dec. 31, 1907... | 11,035 | 138 | 1 |
| On hand Dec. 31, 1906... | 4,671 | ... | ... |

The receipts of cottonseed oil at Rotterdam during December were 18,200 barrels. While the stocks of oil are greater this year than the same time last year, yet it is not

uncommon to find stocks of 50,000 to 60,000 barrels in the bonded warehouses aside from the stocks in the warehouses of consumers. How much of this oil is in first hands cannot be ascertained. At times importers accumulate stocks in the warehouses, but more often the consumers will have large supplies stored, as the expense is not heavy and they are able to secure advances from the banks on the warrants issued by the bonded warehouses. Then, too, they do not have to pay the customs duty until the oil is taken out.

Suggests Storing Oil in Rotterdam.

I have been through two of the large warehouses of the Blaauwhoevenveem Company, Limited, and saw probably 2,500 barrels of cottonseed oil stored in their cellars, and was glad to note the good condition of the packages and the manner of storing. The buildings are very substantial, of brick with reinforced concrete floors, and communications from each compartment are through outside passages. The usual charge for storage and insurance of cottonseed oil in barrels is 7 cents (Dutch money) per 100 kilos (2,204 pounds) per month, though I am told better arrangements can be made on large lots. Receiving and delivering is, of course, charged extra.

One of the bankers here told me he thought it might be desirable for some of the American shippers to store their products here and borrow money in Holland, which he said could be done cheaper at this particular time than in America. In fact, he said, shippers of other products were doing this now.

Oil Meal and Cake Market.

The imports of oil-producing seeds, nuts and kernels into Holland during the first eleven months of 1907 amounted to 360,969 metric tons. Of this amount Dutch East Indies furnished 42,643 tons of copra; West Africa, 22,105 tons of peanuts and 10,210 tons of palm kernels; Belgium, 8,715 tons of rape seed and 41,762 tons of linseed; Hamburg, 1,201 tons of peanuts and 22,528 tons of palm kernels; Germany, 5,172 tons of rape seed; United States, 16,257 tons of linseed; British India, 11,378 tons of linseed, and Argentina 155,032 tons of linseed. The imports during the same period of 1906 were: Peanuts, 25,816 tons; palm kernels, 21,878 tons; rape seed, 4,342 bushels, and linseed, 9,002 bushels. There was no record of the copra received.

| | Cottonseed. Metric tons. | Palm. Metric tons. | Oleo. Metric tons. | Cocoonut. Metric tons. | Other. Metric tons. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| United States | 16,975 | .... | 35,773 | .... | .... |
| Belgium | 176 | .... | 1,328 | .... | 1,811 |
| France | 62 | .... | .... | .... | 406 |
| United Kingdom..... | 1,427 | 13,567 | 1,482 | 1,029 | 27 |
| West Africa ..... | .... | 1,065 | .... | .... | .... |
| Other countries | 123 | 6,561 | 461 | 5,423 | 306 |
| Total | 18,763 | 20,993 | 39,044 | 6,452 | 2,640 |

The total exports of oil-producing seeds during the first eleven months of 1906 amounted to 169,430 metric tons, of which linseed amounted to 81,914 tons, copra 37,828 tons, palm kernels 32,255 tons, peanuts 8,963 tons, and rape seed 8,470 tons. Seventy-five per cent. of the exports of oil-producing seeds, etc., go to Germany.

(Continued on page 32.)

NO TARIFF REVISION THIS YEAR.

There appears to be no possibility of any action by Congress at the present session looking to a revision of the tariff, or any reciprocity legislation whatever. Even the harmless plan for the appointment of a commission to "investigate" our tariff relations with foreign countries has had a bucket of ice-water thrown over it at Washington. All that is forthcoming is a promise to "take the matter up" after the presidential election. Meanwhile our export trade goes on losing ground to its rivals of other countries.

JANUARY MEAT EXPORTS SHOW CONTINUED LOSS

Preliminary figures furnished by the government statistical bureau showing exports of meat products for the month of January indicate that the falling off in our meat export trade continues in the same trend as in recent months. Losses are notably in trade with countries where tariff discriminations hurt us, and also where the effect of the agitation of two years ago against American packinghouse products is still felt.

Until the government is willing to give the meat trade an outlet for its surplus production by arranging reciprocal treaties and making a suitable tariff revision, and as long as the muck-rakers—both literary and office-holding—continue to use the meat trade as the butt of their manufactured sensations, this declining tendency in our export trade is likely to continue.

The figures for January are not complete, but they show a loss of nearly a million dollars for the month as compared with January, a year ago, and a five million dollar loss compared to January two years ago. The falling off compared to a year ago is in fresh beef, nearly 7 million pounds; pork and lard, 2 million pounds each; bacon, a million and a half; hams, a million pounds; cured beef, half a million pounds. Exports of canned beef show a somewhat surprising gain of over 2 million pounds, and there was an increase of 3 million pounds in oleo oil exports, and half a million pounds more of tallow. January exports figure \$16,032,556, against \$16,907,570 a year ago.

For the seven months of the fiscal year since July 1 last the exports of meat products were over four millions less in value than for a similar period a year previous, totalling \$97,352,929, against \$101,474,465 for a similar time a year before. The losses were chiefly in bacon, \$4,000,000 less; lard, \$2,000,000 less; fresh beef, \$750,000 less; cured beef and tallow, \$500,000 less. Gains are indicated in canned beef exports, about a million dollars; hams, half a million dollars; oleo oil, two million dollars. Less hams and pork were exported, but the values were greater.

Exports of meat animals for January were slightly less than a year ago, while for the seven months the decline was about three quarters of a million dollars in value. Detailed figures for January and for the seven months, with comparisons, are as follows:

Cattle.—January, 1907, 33,335 head, value \$3,084,982; January, 1908, 33,980 head, value \$3,129,608. For seven months ending January, 1907, 201,562 head, value \$17,949,876; same period, 1908, 187,636 head, value \$17,283,602.

Hogs.—January, 1907, 1,690 head, value, \$27,147; January, 1908, 2,286 head, value, \$19,871. For seven months ending January, 1907, 10,142 head, value \$134,236; same period, 1908, 11,906 head, value \$147,549.

Sheep.—January, 1907, 15,364 head, value \$104,974; January, 1908, 6,207 head, value \$40,770. For seven months ending January, 1907, 62,735 head, value \$312,553; same period, 1908, 43,152 head, value \$222,479.

Canned Beef.—January, 1907, 1,040,675 lbs., value \$111,940; January, 1908, 3,392,745 lbs., value \$350,276. For seven months ending January, 1907, 8,421,694 lbs., value \$836,165; same period, 1908, 17,366,349 lbs., value \$1,838,984.

Fresh Beef.—January, 1907, 23,732,777 lbs., value \$2,202,889; January, 1908, 17,034,456 lbs., value \$1,657,758. For seven months ending January, 1907, 152,714,213 lbs., value

\$14,248,593; same period, 1908, 134,790,943 lbs., value \$13,524,204.

Cured Beef.—January, 1907, 3,370,597 lbs., value \$204,192; January, 1908, 2,946,768 lbs., value \$207,971. For seven months ending January, 1907, 40,999,926 lbs., value \$2,425,449; same period, 1908, 28,212,027 lbs., value \$1,866,950.

Tallow.—January, 1907, 9,135,535 lbs., value, \$517,805; January, 1908, 9,586,972 lbs., value, \$571,720. For seven months ending January, 1907, 71,780,907 lbs., value \$3,811,687; same period, 1908, 54,133,506 lbs., value \$3,312,789.

Bacon.—January, 1907, 21,406,143 lbs., value \$2,244,929; January, 1908, 19,919,479 lbs., value \$2,144,467. For seven months ending January, 1907, 162,312,730 lbs., value \$16,983,642; same period, 1908, 119,672,627 lbs., value \$12,888,290.

Hams.—January, 1907, 18,252,287 lbs., value \$2,067,913; January, 1908, 17,195,678 lbs., value \$1,934,227. For seven months ending January, 1907, 114,356,053 lbs., value \$12,715,564; same period, 1908, 113,909,374 lbs., value \$13,347,063.

Fresh and Cured Pork.—January, 1907, 21,846,944 lbs., value \$2,055,146; January, 1908, 19,807,796 lbs., value \$1,774,936. For seven months ending January, 1907, 98,698,716 lbs., value \$8,829,854; same period, 1908, 95,729,150 lbs., value \$8,966,417.

Lard.—January, 1907, 66,467,969 lbs., value \$6,271,555; January, 1908, 64,338,578 lbs., value \$5,779,566. For seven months ending January, 1907, 362,944,629 lbs., value \$32,357,207; same period, 1908, 328,739,615 lbs., value \$30,590,605.

Oleo Oil.—January, 1907, 13,617,554 lbs., value \$1,202,893; January, 1908, 16,766,254 lbs., value \$1,565,623. For seven months ending January, 1907, 106,208,896 lbs., value \$8,909,973; same period, 1908, 119,004,927 lbs., value \$10,855,347.

Oleomargarine.—January, 1907, 286,053 lbs., value \$28,308; January, 1908, 257,150 lbs., value \$26,012. For seven months ending January, 1907, 3,808,331 lbs., value \$356,331; same period, 1908, 1,609,168 lbs., value \$162,280.

Butter.—January, 1907, 230,751 lbs., value \$54,883; January, 1908, 1,060,738 lbs., value \$219,015. For seven months ending January, 1907, 10,330,613 lbs., value \$1,936,730; same period, 1908, 2,824,496 lbs., value \$594,433.

Total Meat Animals.—January, 1907, value \$3,217,103; January, 1908, value \$3,190,249. For seven months ending January, 1907, value \$18,396,665; same period, 1908, value \$17,653,630.

Total Meat Products.—January, 1907, value, \$16,907,570; January, 1908, value \$16,032,556. For seven months ending January, 1907, value \$101,474,465; same period, 1908, value \$97,352,929.

OLEO CASE TO THE HIGHEST COURT.

Another test of anti-oleomargarine legislation is to be made in the highest courts. An effort is to be made to see whether oleo which has a natural yellow color due to fat from grass-fed cattle can be barred as a colored

product. The Hammond Packing Company has taken an appeal from the judgment of the Minneapolis, Minn., municipal court, which fined the company the sum of \$50 for selling oleomargarine colored to resemble yellow butter. The case will go to the state supreme court, and if the law is sustained there, it will be carried to the highest court at Washington.

Laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of colored oleo have been sustained over and over, but a new issue has been presented in this case. The company claims that there is no artificial color in its product, and that the law is invalid if it can be stretched to such a state of affairs. The claim is made that oleo made from grass-fed cattle has a yellow tinge naturally, and that the sample on which the conviction was made was absolutely uncolored by any process. The state claims that the oleo was mixed with some colored butter to give it the required tinge.

NET WEIGHT LAW NOT VALID.

A test of the provision of the Nebraska law requiring the marking of net weights on all packages is being made by Swift & Company in behalf of the meat interests, both wholesale and retail. The law affects the provision trade as well as the grocery trade. In their answer in the case brought against them in a Nebraska local court the packers claim the law is unconstitutional. After describing the methods of wrapping meats, and the necessary shrinkage after wrapping, about which everyone familiar with the trade knows, the company insists that accurate marking of weights is impossible. The case will be carried up to a final decision.

PACKING ACTIVITY AT PORTLAND.

Following the announcement of work being pushed on the new Swift packing plant at Portland, Ore., comes the report that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company has bought the plant of the Zimmerman Packing Company at South Portland and will utilize it pending the possible erection of a new plant of their own at that place. Armour interests are also looking into the advisability of locating a plant at Portland, and T. M. Sinclair & Company, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., are also said to be considering the same thing.

WILEY ON FRENCH COMMISSION.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has designated Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, as one of the experts to visit Paris in conformity with the terms of the French reciprocity agreement, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon modifications of the American food and customs inspection regulations. The Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor also will appoint experts, who with Dr. Wiley, will complete the commission.

A PACKER IN POLITICS.

John J. Buckley, head of the John J. Buckley Company, pork packers, of Chester, Pa., is the citizens' candidate for mayor of that city in a contest against the political machine which has controlled the town, and is making a warm fight for the place.

THE BEST MEDIUM

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Find enclosed \$3.00 to keep my subscription to your journal alive. I have been a reader of The National Provisioner for years, as your books will show, and I find it the best medium for general information regarding the packing world. Yours very truly,

R. L. SMITH.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 10, 1908.

SEMI-ANNUAL TEXT BOOK SALE

| | |
|--|--------|
| Pork Packers' Hand-Book..... | \$3.00 |
| Modern Packinghouse. By F. W. Wilder..... | 10.00 |
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| Douglas Encyclopedia | 4.00 |
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRADE GLEANINGS

O. Schmidt has opened a sausage factory at Perth Amboy, N. J.

P. N. Parker is to establish a fertilizer factory at Gainesville, Ga.

S. B. Foot & Company contemplate enlarging their tannery plant at Red Wing, Minn.

The meat packing plant of Louis Otto at Triadelphia, W. Va., has been damaged by fire.

The plant of Darling & Company, fertilizer manufacturers, at Chicago, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

The St. Elias Packing Company has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The slaughter house and meat market of G. E. May at South Deerfield, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

John J. Buckley's pork packing plant at Chester, Pa., which was recently damaged by fire, will be rebuilt.

The South Philadelphia Livestock Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Factory D of the American Hide and Leather Company at Woburn, Mass., was damaged by fire on February 13.

The plant of the Delaware Fertilizer Company at Dover, Del., was destroyed by fire on February 13, causing a loss of nearly \$10,000.

The branch house of Armour & Company at 775 Westchester avenue, New York City, was slightly damaged by fire on February 18.

It is reported that Armour & Company contemplate erecting an addition to their fertilizer plant at Augusta, Ga., to cost around \$50,000.

The lard and provision plant of Fred Figge at 84 Smith street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was damaged by fire on February 17, to the extent of \$10,000.

The Orme Packing Company of New Orleans, La., has been organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 by G. S. Orme, J. L. Pitot and W. Tabrum.

The plant of the Vacuum Lard Manufacturing Company at Baltimore, Md., has been damaged to the extent of \$1,000 by an explosion of boiling lard.

The Perth Amboy Beef Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by Max Goldman, B. Goldman and S. Shippin.

The cottonseed and guano warehouses of Stevens, Martin & Company, Tiller Glenn & Company and Al. Broach at Carlton, Ga., were destroyed by fire recently.

The Ohio Humus Fertilizer Company of Wooster, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by E. McIntire, S. G.

Gill, R. G. Flack, W. D. Wilson and P. S. Ihrig.

Shaw, Hammond & Carney of Portland, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in provisions, etc. President, F. V. Carney; treasurer, M. F. Hammond.

The refrigerating plant and branch house of Conron Brothers Company at 130th street and 12th avenue, New York City, N. Y., was damaged by fire on February 18 to the extent of \$10,000.

The Prairie Cotton Oil and Ginning Company, of Bent Oak, Miss., recently incorporated, will erect and equip cotton gin, seed house and warehouse. A cottonseed oil mill will be erected later.

The American Belting and Tanning Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. President, O. Truesdell, Newtonville; treasurer, T. J. O'Keefe of Cambridge.

The Brenham Compress, Oil and Manufacturing Company, Brenham, Tex., is making improvements to its oil mill. A two story building, 60 x 86 feet, equipped with oil mill machinery, is to be erected.

A company is being organized at Brundridge, Ala., for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill. A. J. Stewart, of Atlanta, Ga., is interested. Stock to the amount of \$30,000 has been subscribed.

The Beaver Valley Ranch and Livestock Company of Cripple Creek, Colo., has filed articles of incorporation with \$250,000 capital stock. G. J. Charpiot, C. M. Anderson, C. H. Emmons, J. R. Palmore and others are the incorporators.

Plans have been completed for the erection of a cold storage and curing plant as an addition to the present plant of the Krey Packing Company at St. Louis, Mo. The plant is to be erected on a site recently purchased and will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The Joseph T. O'Connor Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 for the purpose of manufacturing soaps, etc. J. T. O'Connor, 211 10th avenue; A. B. Carrington, Alfred M. Bailey, 200 Broadway, are the incorporators.

The Planters' Oil Mill and Gin Company of Kosciusko, Miss., has purchased the plant of the Kosciusko Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company at that place, issuing stock in its company for the purchase price. The Planters' Oil Mill has just completed a splendid new plant, adjacent to the old oil mill. The new board of directors elected by the stockholders comprise members from both of the old boards, and is composed of the following well

PROPOSAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., March 25, 1908, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third Light-House District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y. F22,29.

known business men of Kosciusko: W. B. Potts, C. C. Kelly, J. Niles Boyd, S. L. Dodd, J. M. Fletcher, G. Loewenberg, F. Z. Jackson, S. P. Rimmer and J. N. Alexander.

WANTS MORE MEAT INSPECTORS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, which conducts the federal meat inspection service, wants more inspectors for its constantly enlarging staff. A civil service examination will be held in various cities all over the country on March 6 for candidates for appointment as meat inspectors.

The government wants none but the most competent men for this work, and requires that they must have had at least five years' practical packinghouse experience. Applications will be accepted only from persons who have had not less than five years' experience in curing, packing, or canning meats, and who by reason of their experience in canning rooms, dry salt or sweet pickle cellars, sausage, lard, oleo, butterine or beef extract departments are competent to inspect meats and meat food products as to their soundness, healthfulness and fitness for food.

Persons who have not had the required experience should not apply for this examination, as their applications will be canceled. Persons whose experience has been confined to weighing, scaling or clerical work, or who have been engaged solely in the occupation of meat cutter or butcher, will not be admitted to this examination.

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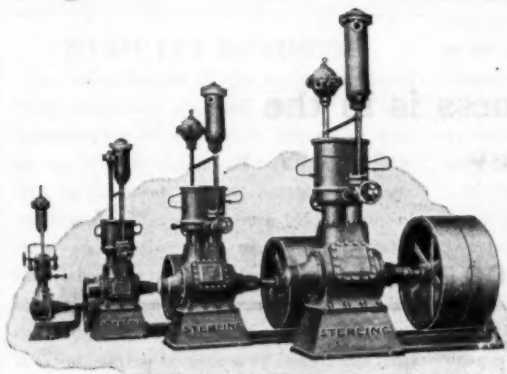
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New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest
to our readers is cordially invited.

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pany, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis
Abattoir Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; James W.
Garneau, Waldeck Packing Company, St. Louis,
Mo.; Frederick Fuller, G. H. Hammond Company,
Chicago.

STRICTLY BUSINESS

In considering all of the recent charges of
"high financing," and the failures and em-
barrassments of prominent industrial com-
panies, it is a significant fact that no con-
cern in the meat packing business has been
mentioned. While charges of chicanery,
fraud and looting have whirled about other
industries, the meat packers have been un-
touched. It is not proper, nor is it intended,
to assume a "holier than thou" spirit, but
it is interesting to note why one of the most
important industries of the country has
escaped the particular type of recrimination
which happens to be fashionable with the
popularity seekers.

The reason is not difficult of finding. Most
of the meat packing concerns of the country

are "close corporations"; in fact, they are
largely family-owned. There is but one
prominent exception to this rule, and that
company together with all of the closer cor-
porations has proved its stability by passing
through the money stringency without the
least difficulty. That companies doing a
business of the magnitude of the meat pack-
ers, and with the exceptional requirement
imposed on them that they pay for their
raw material the day of its purchase, could
pull through the recent "unpleasantness"
without a single concern being embarrassed,
is proof in itself of the sound financing and
business judgment of the packers of this
country.

No doubt the temptation to "promote" a
packinghouse or combination of them has of-
fered the same false promise of unloading
large amounts of watered stocks as have
other profitable industries. But the rugged
honesty of purpose, the indomitable pluck
and the high order of business ability which
have been handed down from father to son
in the packing business have kept the indus-
try in the straight path, satisfied with a
steady trade and reasonable profits, secured
by incessant attention to business.

What would be the price of meat if divi-
dends had to be earned on inflated stock or
bond issues?

MEAT BOX TEMPERATURES

In the desire for low temperatures in the
plant coolers or the shop refrigerator the
packer or the butcher is often too ready to
attach blame where it does not justly belong.
If the temperature is higher than it should
be the assumption is that the refrigerating
machine is out of gear, or the design of the
piping or air ducts is at fault. While it is
always possible that in some cases these are
the true reasons, another cause is more fre-
quently met with.

Hot air is usually cheap, and cold air is
expensive, but if the hot air is allowed to
leak in and wander promiscuously around a
cooler it becomes an item of expense far
exceeding the cost of the cold air. Now
there is but one way for hot air to leak into
a cooler, provided it is constructed in the
proper manner, and that is through the door.

It would be an interesting calculation to
figure just how many minutes a cooler door
remains open during the day. The figures
would be surprising. But the most surpris-
ing part of it all would be the figures show-
ing the time in which the doors were kept
open needlessly. The blame in this case at-
taches to careless luggers or salesmen, who
neglect to shut the door after them, or who
keep it open an unnecessarily long time.
Even managers have been guilty of this habit
at times.

Perhaps the tracking is so poorly put in

as to require adjustment each time the door
is opened for passing a carcass through. It
is startling how warm air will get into a
cooler during these periods of carelessness,
and it is also startling the amount of work
required to pull the temperatures back to
normal.

The remedy is simple and involves but a
slight expense in comparison to the saving
it will effect. Either provide an anteroom or
vestibule, or else put a spring on the door
which will force it shut immediately after
the handle is released. If these have already
been provided and the trouble still continues,
look to those who go in and out of the cooler.
Put a placard on the door announcing that
the purpose of the door is to keep out warm
air; and better still, see that this purpose
is carried out. That dollars and cents leak
out when hot air leaks in ought to have
some effect in instilling in the mind of em-
ployes and customers alike the fact that
"This Door Should Be Kept Closed." Don't
be too eager to blame the equipment or the
engineer.

BACON AND RECIPROCITY

Just at this time, when the question of a
tariff commission to consider our trade re-
lations with foreign countries is being pressed
at Washington, it may be of interest to the
provision trade to study a few figures con-
cerning bacon, as revealed by recently-com-
piled export statistics. The distinguishing
feature of our export trade in meat products
last year was the decline in our foreign trade
in bacon. Our exports of bacon for 1907
amounted to 208,085,974 lbs., compared to
347,667,053 lbs. in the previous year. Of this
208,085,974 lbs. almost 180,000,000 lbs. went
to Great Britain, which imposes no tariff re-
strictions. The insignificant quantity of 95-
000 lbs. went to Germany, a great bacon
market.

On the other hand little Denmark exported
190,000,000 lbs. of bacon last year, and of
this over 2,500,000 lbs. went to Germany, in
spite of the very high import duties imposed
by that country. Our exports of bacon de-
creased three-sevenths, while those of Den-
mark increased one-sixth. We are supposed
to be operating under a temporary commer-
cial agreement with Germany favorable to
our meat trade, yet Germany took only one-
twenty-fifth as much bacon from us as from
Denmark under the same tariff rates. Import
duties are not the most serious impediment
to the American meat trade with Germany,
as a tariff commission will find if it takes up
the question. A study of our meat exports
to Germany for 1907 shows how much benefit
we get from our "tariff truce" with that
country. There is "more than one way to
kill a cat," and our German friends evidently
know several.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

TIME OF CURING AND SHIPPING.

The time in which meats cure or may be shipped is about as follows:

Short ribs, 18 to 24 lbs. average, will cure in 25 days; 25 to 40 lbs. average, will cure in 40 days; 50 to 70 lbs. average, will cure in 70 days.

Cumberland middles, light, may be shipped in 30 days; medium, may be shipped in 30 days; heavy, may be shipped in 30 days. The last three named may be shipped as stated in borax, but in salt they may be shipped in 20 to 25 days.

Dry salt bellies and backs may be shipped in winter in 10 days, and in summer in 15 to 25 days. Light fancy backs may be smoked in 25 days. Dry salt bellies and backs, 10 to 18 lbs. average, will cure in 25 to 35 days.

Stafford and Yorkshire middles may be shipped in winter in from 10 to 25 days, and in summer in from 20 to 30 days. Short clear middles, 20 to 30 lbs. average, will cure in 30 days, and 50 to 60 lbs. average, in 55 to 60 days.

American cut hams, 10 lbs. average, will cure in 45 days; 15 lbs. average, in 60 days; 20 lbs. average, in 85 days.

Long cut hams, all averages, may be shipped in winter in 20 days, and in summer in 30 days.

Picnie New York shoulders and calas, 8 to 12 lbs. average, will cure in 40 to 45 days. Square and regular shoulders may be shipped in 30 days.

MANUFACTURE OF NEUTRAL LARD.

Neutral lard is a product every packer should make, and is manufactured as follows: The leaf lard is taken from a freshly killed hog and spread full width on hooks in the chillroom until thoroughly chilled, which can be effected in 24 hours, when it comes out white, solid, sweet and clean. The fat should then be put through a cutter, reducing it to strips, and thence through the hasher and reduced to a pulp. Then it is put in open jacketed kettles and slowly rendered at a temperature of about 140° F., being constantly agitated while melting.

When thoroughly rendered, without being in the least scorched, the steam should be turned off and the lard allowed to settle, after which it should be run into icewater tanks, in which it is crystallized. It is then taken out and thoroughly drained. The latter process may be omitted, by merely drawing the lard to tierces and allowing it to crystallize therein.

RECIPE FOR CORNING BEEF.

An old-time butcher gives the following recipe for corning beef: To each four gallons of water use half a pound of coarse brown sugar, two ounces of saltpeter and seven pounds of salt. Bring to a boil, remove the scum and allow it to chill, when the meat

may be put in. This would seem a light amount of sugar and saltpeter; however, he claims the recipe gave entire satisfaction.

Another says: To 8 gallons of water use 16 pounds salt, 3 pounds sugar, 8 ounces saltpeter, thoroughly amalgamated and dissolved. This makes a pickle sufficient for 200 pounds of meat, and with the addition of a little more salt may be used over and over if kept sweet and clear. Such pickle may be boiled, skimmed and strained, then strengthened up to not less than 75° on the salinometer.

Some butchers use about 2 ounces of baking soda per 4 gallons of pickle, in addition to other constituents.

FANCY SUGAR CURED HAMS.

A fancy sugar-cured ham may be cured, per 300 lbs. to the tierce, with 16 lbs. fine salt, 12 lbs. sugar and 2 lbs. saltpeter, rubbed well into the meat. A 15-lb. ham in this cure will smoke in 40 days. Roll the tierce frequently while curing. The meat will weigh 285 lbs. out of the tierce.

A FRANKFURTER SAUSAGE RECIPE.

A good frankfurter may be made of 70 lbs. pork trimmings, and 30 lbs. lean beef trimmings, with enough good flour and water to bring to the proper consistency and stuff in sheep casings. About 30 ozs. salt, 10 ozs. pepper and 20 ozs. ground coriander seed will season nicely.

TEMPERATURES FOR CUTTING HOGS.

Hogs will show a temperature of 106° F. on the killing rail—that is, the hams and shoulders—and will cut nicely at 37° F. Joint meats are all the better for being chilled down to just above freezing before curing.

SAVING ON HOG BUNGS.

A test on No. 1 hog bung guts for two months' killing showed 78½ per cent.; a good showing for a gutter. With an exceptionally good run of hogs the same gutter showed a saving of No. 1 guts of 80 per cent.

LARD YIELD AND SHRINKAGE.

A 249-lb. dressed hog showed 15 lbs. leaf lard and ham facings, or 6 per cent. approximately. Rendered together in an open kettle, the shrinkage showed 10 per cent.

WATER FOR WASHING GREEN MEATS.

Water for washing meats, which are to be smoked, should be anywhere from 150° to 180° F.

NAILS IN EXPORT BOXING.

One keg of ten-penny nails will suffice for from 50 to 75 boxes for export, according to size.

LIVE AND DRESSED HOG WEIGHTS.

A test of two choice hogs, weighing 600 lbs. after a shrinkage of ten pounds in the yards, showed a dressed weight of 506 lbs., including head and leaf lard, or 84.1-3 of live weight. These hogs weighed 498 lbs. out of chill room, or 83 per cent. of live weight. From scale weight alive on coming in, these hogs lost to dressed chilled weight 112 lbs, or 18.36 per cent., a very satisfactory yield.

NEW PATENTS.

878,553. Rectangular Can for Dried Beef and Other Articles. William J. Mullaley and John E. Schenck, Chicago, Ill., assignors to American Can Company, Chicago, Ill. A rectangular hermetic closure can comprising a bottom with upright sides, separate piece ends hermetically secured at their edges to the bottom and the sides. The upright sides and the ends are provided at their upper edges with interturned folds or flanges and inwardly projecting flanges fitting flat against the sides and ends. The inside fitting hermetic cover is provided with a vent to enable the air in the can to be withdrawn and a vacuum established after the can is filled and its cover soldered in place.

878,930. Process of Extracting Fats, Oils and the like. Eugen Berliner, Moscow, Russia. A process of extracting fats, oils and the like consisting of heating the moist oleaginous material in a bath of fatty matter similar to the fatty matter contained in the oleaginous material. The heating is continued under less than atmospheric pressure until all of the moisture is removed. To extract fat from bones the process consists of heating the bones in a bath of molten tallow under reduced atmospheric pressure or vacuum until the moisture of the bones is expelled and then withdrawing the said bath from the bones.

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CHICAGO-KANSAS CITY

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

NEW WAY OF HANDLING CUT MEATS.

Here is something new in packing and provision trade practice that will interest every packer and provision man. It is the idea of attaching to the smoke-house tree sanitary wire baskets or trays for the purpose of handling, cooling and displaying loins, hams, knuckles, small cuts, etc. The modern development of the smoke-house and cooler tree, operated on overhead tracking, was supposed to be about the limit of time and labor saving and the height of sanitary improvement in handling meats. But this plan of using wire baskets and trays attached to the meat trees would appear to be still another step in advance.

These wire baskets and trays are now being made by the American Wire Form Company of New York, either for use in connection

The capacity is from 6 to 8 trays to a tree, and from 8 to 10 loins or hams to each tray, more than equaling the capacity of an ordinary flour truck, but providing a perfectly sanitary method at moderate cost. It is claimed by the manufacturers that these trays not only take the place of wooden floor trucks and racks, thus increasing floor space to a maximum, but a perfect circulation of air is obtained at a minimum of expense for handling and refrigeration.

With plants having a complete overhead tracking system, all rehandling is saved from the cutting bench to the delivery department. Where the overhead track system is not installed, racks of similar construction can be furnished for use in connection with wooden trucks.

These trays can also be used to great advantage for displaying fresh or smoked meats in the selling department.

Each tray can be removed independent of the others, and when cleaning is necessary a bath of boiling water is sufficient. They are said to represent a great saving of time and labor in every department, and are absolutely sanitary in every respect.

This system is now in daily operation in the pork packing plant of Rohe & Bro., New York City, to whom anyone desiring to investigate the merits and adaptability of these trays and baskets for this purpose can be referred. The cost is moderate and the improved facilities of the factory where they are made, together with skilled workmanship, insures prompt and satisfactory execution of all orders. These trays and baskets are made by the American Wire Form Company, Nos. 96-102 Church street, New York. The factory is at Nos. 25-27 Barclay street, New York.

FOR MAKERS OF STOCK FOODS.

Packers, poultry and stock food grinders and the feed trade in general will be interested in a bulletin just issued by the Williams Patent Crusher and Fertilizer Company of Chicago. This is a "stock food edition," and contains matter of great interest to those who made these products and want to know how to do so in the best and cheapest way. The bulletin is now ready for distribution and will be sent upon application to the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Company, Old Colony Building, Chicago.

A FERTILIZER HAND BOOK.

The American Fertilizer Hand Book for 1908, just published by Ware Bros. Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is a book of 244 pages, a section of which is devoted to general information relating to the sources of the different fertilizer materials, and other matter of interest and practical value to those associated with the trade.

The book contains three separate directo-

ries, viz.: Fertilizer manufacturers' directory, allied fertilizer trades directory and cottonseed oil mill directory. The fertilizer manufacturers' directory, also the cottonseed oil mill directory, are arranged by States. Names of officers and capacity of plants are given. The allied fertilizer trades directory contains the names of houses that are associated with the fertilizer trade, properly classified for quick reference, and will be found very convenient for fertilizer manufacturers when in need of plant equipment, materials, or the services of an expert in any line. The price of the book is \$3.

BRECHT ENLARGES NEW YORK HOUSE.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company has leased the double building at Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street, New York City, as headquarters for its New York branch. The company will move from its present location at No. 102 Pearl street about May 1. The new quarters will be splendidly fitted up for the handling of the concern's general business of packers' and butchers' supplies, and every modern facility will be installed for the rapid handling of business. The change has been necessary owing to the rapid increase in the volume of trade enjoyed by this company, and future prospects require that it shall have considerably increased facilities.

Harry Woodruff, branch manager in charge at New York, will superintend the fitting of the new building, and will, of course, be in charge after the change is made, as he has been in the past.

FOR PACKINGHOUSE FLOORS.

"Sarco" mastic flooring is a high-grade material, sanitary, noiseless, waterproof and lasting. It is economical, odorless and an efficient insulator. It can be laid on any kind of floor, no matter how badly worn or warped, and is an altogether highly desirable floor for any department in a packinghouse. Full particulars may be obtained from the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

BOES CUTTER IN A HOTEL.

The new elaborate Sinton Hotel in Cincinnati has equipped its kitchen with a 23-inch bowl Boss silent cutter, driven by an electric motor. The chef is highly pleased with the work of this cutter and considers it an excellent machine for hashing all kinds of meats as needed in hotels. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. installed the cutter and also furnished refrigerators and cold storage doors in use in the hotel.

Experts in every branch of the packinghouse industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.



WIRE TRAYS ATTACHED TO MEAT TREE.

with meat trees already installed, or with trees made specially for the purpose. Where they have been tried they have proved very successful and their users speak highly of the improvement. The illustrations shown herewith indicate one of the forms in which these trays are made, and how they are used on the trees.

By reversing or inverting the arms of an ordinary smoke-house tree, or in connection with special trees made for the purpose, the trays or baskets are made to fit over the arms and are interlocked to the up-rights at the ends.

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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Bangor, Me.—The Newman Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by N. E. Newman and F. H. Tuppen.

Iuka, Ill.—The Iuka Creamery Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,650 by F. M. Holtzlaw, D. R. Smith and L. C. Stevenson.

Centralia, Ill.—The Pana Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated by P. M. Davidson, J. W. Tate and M. Prill. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Zelvin Creamery Company of Warwick County has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,700 by E. Stone and C. E. Springstein.

Kokomo, Ind.—The Kokomo Sanitary Milk and Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by I. P. Draper, H. L. Draper and A. Wise.

Bargersville, Ind.—The Bargersville Creamery Association has been incorporated by J. D. Harris, W. E. Park, L. E. Robards and others. The capital stock is \$4,700.

E. Corinth, Vt.—The Corporation Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by W. H. Thompson, C. H. Metcalf, B. C. Abbott, C. H. Carrier and others.

Versailles, Ind.—The Versailles Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by N. Jackson, A. H. Beer, F. M. Lewis, W. D. Robinson and others.

Snohomish, Wash.—The Snohomish Condensed Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by R. Henry, G. M. Cochran, C. H. Bakeman and C. H. Lamprey.

Chicago, Ill.—The Grand Crossing Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with \$2,500 capital stock to manufacture ice, etc. C. Hiederkruger, W. S. Ransom and C. D. Bassett are the incorporators.

Rochester, N. Y.—The North End Ice Company has been incorporated with \$12,000 capital stock to manufacture, cut and gather ice. W. C. Wohle, B. O. Warth and John Vaughan are the incorporators.

New York, N. Y.—The Castleton Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by Webb Harrison and T. H. Finn, Middletown, N. Y.; James M. O'Neill, 503 West 38th street, New York.

Prosser, Wash.—The Prosser Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 by I. J. Crofutt, L. D. Lape, J. W. Whiting, J. Ponti and G. W. Hamilton. A plant is to be erected at once.

Staunton, Ill.—The Staunton Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to manufacture ice and conduct a cold storage business. G. H. Luker, E. C. Luker and Charles Becker are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Bessemer, Ala.—An ice factory is to be established here by Jacob Marks, it is reported.

Baltimore, Md.—H. H. Tunis is interested in the establishment of an ice plant near here.



Belleville, Ill.—The plant of the Citizens' Plate Ice and Cold Storage Company has been damaged by fire.

Streator, Ill.—The Streator Ice and Cold Storage Company has placed contract for the erection of its new ice plant here to Carbol & Smith, of Dixon, Ill.

Nooksack, Wash.—The Nooksack Valley Condensed Milk Company has increased its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

Baton Rouge, La.—The plant of the Louisiana Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company, recently damaged by fire, will be rebuilt.

Hancock, Minn.—The Bridgeman-Russell Company, of Duluth, Minn., contemplates establishing a cold storage plant at this place.

Charlestown, W. Va.—It is reported that the Winchester Ice and Cold Storage Company of Winchester, Va., is to establish an ice plant here.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Krey Packing Company has had plans completed for a new cold storage and curing plant to be erected on a site recently purchased.

Centerville, Tenn.—The Centerville Ice Company, recently incorporated, is making arrangements for the establishment of a 6-ton ice plant and bottling works.

McMinnville, Tenn.—George W. Scheuing, of Nashville, is organizing a company to have a capital stock of \$16,000 for the purpose of establishing an ice plant here.

New York, N. Y.—Fire on February 19 damaged the refrigerating plant of Conron Brothers Company at 13th street and 10th avenue, to the amount of nearly \$10,000.

New York City, N. Y.—The refrigerating plant and branch house of Conron Brothers Company at 130th street and 12th avenue, was damaged by fire on February 18, to the extent of \$10,000.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Gibson & Draughon Commission and Cold Storage Company, recently incorporated, will erect a building, 40 x 60 feet, to be equipped as a cold storage warehouse for poultry, fish, game, etc.

Houston, Tex.—Plans have been prepared and construction work will begin at an early date on a very large reinforced concrete building to be built for the Houston Ice and Brewing Company for use as a storage warehouse.

St. Louis, Mo.—The stockholders of the Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Company held their annual meeting last week at the office of the company, 1326 Chestnut street, and elected the following directors to serve during the ensuing year: George W. Whitelaw, Christopher Muckermann, I. C. Muckermann, J. C. Muckermann and H. E. Penning.

WHAT CAUSES THE HIGH TEMPERATURES?

By R. L. Shipman.*

The temperatures referred to above are the temperatures in the coolers of a refrigerating plant, and a complete answer would resolve itself into a complicated discussion, but there are a few general rules that may be helpful to the operating engineer. Recently the writer was called to diagnose such a case, the

*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

Gifford Wood Co. CATALOGS

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details of which are probably worth the telling.

The plant was practically new and the desired temperatures could never be maintained in the coolers during the hot weather. One expert was called in and suggested more cooling surface as the remedy. More cooling surface was put in, but failed to produce the results. A second expert was called and he suggested more liquid; more liquid was put in without results. A third expert was called in and the principal thing he did was to take out some of the liquid the last man put in, and still no results.

By this time the manager of the plant had become somewhat skeptical of this crop of experts and began to consult operating engineers in nearby plants. Principal among these was a brewery engineer, who had grown up in the plant from childhood. His instructions were to run at five pounds suction back pressure, stating that such was the pressure used at the brewery, but it took only a short time to show that this was not the correct solution.

That there are several diseases that will produce the same symptom is evidenced by the individual efforts of all these experts.

The Charge of Liquid in System.

This was a direct expansion plant, and when the writer entered it the suction pressure was being carried at about fifteen pounds gauge. A trip to the coolers showed that only about one-fourth of the cooling surface was frosted, but to frost more of the surface would produce a higher back pressure, and everyone had advised not to carry more than fifteen to twenty pounds back pressure.

The first step in the investigation was to find if there was a sufficient charge of liquid in the system, as there was no gauge glass on the receiver. The method of doing this was to flood the system regardless of back pressure until liquid began to enter the compressor, then close the expansion valves and pump the system out and compute the amount of vapor as about 75 per cent. of the piston displacement, which is a very good test if the compressor is working properly. By flooding the system with liquid the back pressure ran up to about sixty pounds and the frost quickly disappeared from all of the cooling surface, the temperature in the coolers being very high.

This method of testing indicated that there was quite a sufficient charge of liquid in the system, and the necessary instructions to the operating engineer were to have a gauge glass put on his receiver; to see to it that there was always sufficient liquid in the system to frost all of the cooling surface and still have enough in the receiver to form a liquid seal; to keep all of the surface frosted regardless of the back pressure; and to see to it that the doors of the coolers were kept open for the minimum amount of time.

The correct diagnosis of this case was that the machine was entirely too small for the work expected of it. The machine was being driven at high speed by a motor which was already overloaded, and the only complete remedy for the case was to put in a larger motor and a larger compressor. While the existing set was being operated it was necessary to run a high back pressure, which gave the best results at thirty to thirty-five pounds, but, of course, the desired tempera-



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tures could not be maintained in the coolers.

The Key to the Situation.

The key to this, which is a very common situation, is as follows: If the back pressure runs too high increase the size or speed of the machine. If the back pressure runs too low increase the cooling surface.

But these, as is usual with general rules, need many modifications. The addition of cooling surface can only reduce the temperature in the cooler by increasing the work on the compressor, and the only way to increase the work on the compressor is to increase its speed or its back pressure. But if the back pressure produced with an existing amount of cooling surface has a corresponding boiling temperature very nearly equal to, equal to or greater than the temperature desired in the cooler, no amount of cooling surface added would produce the desired temperature in the cooler, and at least a part of the remedy is to increase the piston displacement of the compressor by increasing its size or speed, thereby reducing the back pressure. After the back pressure has been reduced so that the boiling temperature of the liquid ammonia in the coils is 20 to 30 degrees below the temperature desired in the cooler without producing that desired temperature after a few days' run, then in all probability more cooling surface should be added.

The final solution is the complete solution of the commercial problem for the existing conditions. The addition of cooling surface takes valuable space in the cooler, besides adding to the first cost of the plant. Running the machine at a lower back pressure increases the cost for a given amount of refrigeration, and these quantities should be so proportioned as to give the greatest annual income upon a given investment. But the commercial problem of a refrigerating system is usually quite complicated and is more often than otherwise solved by this expensive, inexact tentative method.

The above mentioned plant was a small one and had been provided with an over amount of cooling surface by all methods of figuring, but the designers had neglected to

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Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,
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figure the amount of cooling necessary to keep the whole outdoors adjacent to the building cool. The coolers had not been provided with anterooms or vestibules and a very ridiculous condition was the fact that when passing through the main entrances to the coolers with trucks it was necessary, after opening the door, to put down a running board before the truck could be taken through and then remove the board before the door could be closed. This took a considerable time and extra effort on the part of the workmen and often they would go in and load a truck and return before closing the door. The business being large, and the exchanges frequent, the doors to the coolers stood open a good share of the time.

PACKING PLANT CHARGES.

Would you please give me the number of tons of refrigeration that it would take to hold three rooms at a temperature of 40°, with an average of 15 to 20 hogs going in them daily? writes a packer to the editor of Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal. The size of room one is 18 feet wide, 23 feet long and 15 feet high; room two, 18 feet long, 12 feet wide, 15 feet high; room three, 18 feet long, 15 feet wide, 15 feet high. These rooms are insulated with cork board of the best quality, cemented both inside and out. The first room has a brine tank in it and the ammonia for cooling the brine is forced 100 feet from the ice plant to the packing plant. The ice plant also furnishes steam to run brine pump which is located in packing plant. What I want to know is how much I ought

to charge the packing plant for the refrigeration it gets from the ice plant.

The answer is as follows: We have assumed that the three rooms in question stand exposed to the four sides and roof, none of the rooms having any common insulated wall between them. If this assumption is true, there are 5,118 square feet of wall surface exposed to the warm outside air. If we also assume that this outside air averages in summer weather 90° F., the leakage of the hot air through the insulation will reach 1,023,600 B. T. U. in 24 hours. In addition to this the B. T. U.'s required to cool 60 hogs from blood temperature to 40° F. in 24 hours is 450,000, making the total cooling effect 1,473,600 B. T. U. in 24 hours, which equals 6 tons refrigeration.

Experience has proven that 17% of the total ice melted during a year is consumed in the month of July. Consequently, if we multiply 6 tons per day by 31 days, we have a consumption for that month of 186 tons, which, if it represents 17% of the required tonnage, will bring the yearly amount of refrigeration required to between 1,100 and 1,200 tons.

The amount of steam required to run the brine pump cannot be determined before knowing the size of the pump cylinder, the number of revolutions per minute and the pressure against which the pump is discharging. In all probability the steam required will be in the neighborhood of 100 pounds per hour, which probably represents 12 pounds coal per hour or 288 pounds per day, which equals about 50 tons per year on the assumption that the number of displacements

of the brine pump remains practically constant throughout the year, which is probably correct.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

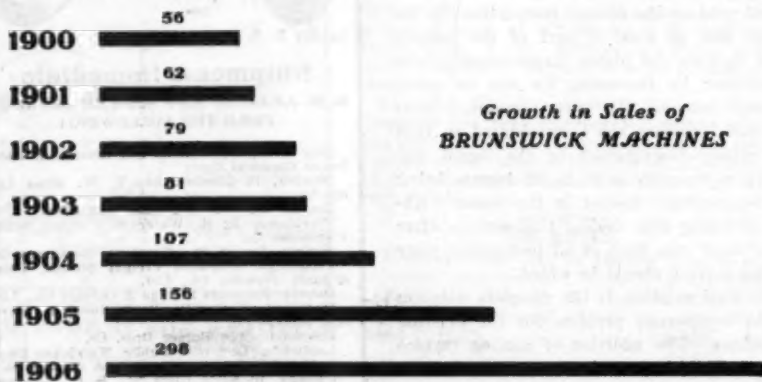
The date for the International Congress of the Refrigerating Industries at Paris has been definitely set as July 13-15, 1908. The place has been set as the grand palace of the Champs Elysees, which not only provides a large meeting hall but gives ample room for the extensive exhibits of ice and refrigerating machinery which are being planned.

The American committee held their first general meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on January 30, and a fairly large representation was secured. The special committee appointed by the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was elected to membership of the American committee, and Prof. O. H. Landreth, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and Prof. G. C. Miller, of the Case School of Applied Sciences, were elected members of the Committee on Scientific Papers and Program.

A railroad and steamship section of the American committee was also appointed, and the co-operation and assistance of railroad and steamship companies solicited. A committee was also appointed to confer with United States Government officials relative to having the Government send accredited delegates.

The committee on scientific papers and programs, through John E. Starr, the chairman, reported that the list of papers to be prepared for the congress was not yet completed and would be announced later.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Occasional Reactions to Steadier Prices—Storm Detained Hog Supplies—Undercurrent of Affairs Not Encouraging—Reserved Export Demands—General Foreign News Dispiriting—Home Distributions Enlarging.

The character of the hog products markets for the week has not been significant of permanently better prices, notwithstanding the occasional reactions from a declining tendency.

There is too much against the hog products market from the drifting of grain prices and from the temper of foreign news to expect that bottom prices have been touched. The fact that a falling off in hog supplies put a little more courage at times into products market dealings seemed to have only temporary importance.

It is without doubt that the hog supplies have had interference in marketing by the severe storms prevailing all over the west. If an accumulation of hogs has been made in farmers' hands, which seems probable, it would follow that immediately upon their marketing the products markets would be turned against steadiness. It is difficult even now to support prices of the hog products.

There are some emphatic trade opinions that the hog products markets will be further affected materially to depression from the rate of hog supplies and steadily enlarging stocks of both meats and lard.

It looks to us as if the products markets will be, for some time yet, essentially in buyers' favor, by reason of productions and situations of grain markets from weather and statistical conditions in Europe and this

country. But a further marked upset in the prices of the products that some trade sources figure upon seems improbable.

The hog products markets are regarded as reasonably cheap; the home consumption of supplies is of a steadily enlarging and fairly satisfactory order.

It is true that stocks of the products are considerable, as well as steadily increasing at the western packing points and in the European markets; nevertheless the more important the holding of stocks the greater probability of turned markets for them to firmer prices. Increased business is more probable on bullish than bearish markets, and when the packing is put away and large hog supplies are over it would be in order to expect recovered market prices.

So long as the hog products markets have an uncertain attitude, or offer hope to buyers of more favorable prices there would be the disposition to figure upon supplies by distributors close to wants for distribution. The distributors would indulge in full resupplying when convinced of more regular market situations.

There are some signs that burdensome hog supplies will cease to be a factor some time next month, more especially as shown in the only recent active marketing from farmers' hands of less than the usual average weight hogs. Indeed, it looks as if the expected large hog supply for the winter season, by comparison with that of the previous years for the same time, would be practically all out of farmers' hands as soon as the marketing of the present storm detained supplies is completed; therefore there is a probability

that the hog marketing will thereafter get to about normal volume until the May marketing begins; a normal marketing of hogs will be all that is required under the carrying along of present conditions of stocks and demands.

Increasing commercial activity, which is counted upon for the spring months, however less than ordinary it is likely to be on account of the political year, will furnish even larger buying orders on home account than now.

There are some reports of increasing animation in commercial affairs, re-employment of labor, etc., but it is not as yet reflected in desire to buy food and other products.

The foreign markets would help in taking the full productions of hog products, more largely than it is likely they will in the near future, in any attempt that may be made after a while to recover the market from depression.

The fact that the foreign markets had been buying largely ahead at the beginning of the so-called winter packing season, more especially for January delivery, meant only that they wanted to build upon very small stocks they had held, rather than that their prognostications of market affairs were encouraging. All of the foreign markets have now considerable holdings from their old buying orders, consignments and from their home productions, and they are permitted to be indifferent in new buying. Moreover the European commercial situations are unimproved from their late depression.

The drift of some of the allied markets, notably for grain in speculation, has been

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against confident operations of outside investors or speculators; the speculation has been more in protecting contracts or in quitting "long" deals.

In the list of products for home consumption some of the meat supplies, especially hams and bellies, are regarded as cheap; the growing demands for supplies of these products are in line of expectations. The lard and pork products are more apt to be affected, not only by their direct supplies, but from the weakened speculation in the grain markets; as concerns lard, by the developments, as well, in the cottonseed oil markets.

The cottonseed oil prices recovered about 1½¢ to 2¢ per gallon for both crude and refined early in the week. It had been easy to work the advanced prices for the cottonseed oil at the seaboard, because of increased buying of refined for export and of the crude by refiners. There are less than usual holdings of crude for this time of the year by the independent mills.

It is not claimed that consumption of the cottonseed oil is anywhere near as large as it was at this time last year by home sources; neither are the exports, present and prospective, for the season likely to be materially greater than then. But the productions of the cottonseed oil, as less than they were last year, are likely to be taken care of at fairly good prices.

The compounds are necessarily sold at or around 7¢ per lb. for ordinary competition, in view of the condition of the pure lard market. The general consumption of fats is not as large as it was in the previous season.

The inactivity of the foreign markets in new buying of fats was emphasized in the latter part of the week by absence of material buying orders for lard as well by a lessened demand for tallow and grease supplies at weaker prices. The London auction sale for tallow on Wednesday showed 3d. decline, at which only 600 casks were sold out of 1,800 casks offered.

There was a spurt of export orders for cottonseed oil, from the Mediterranean markets, largely influenced by the shortened East India productions.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago in last week was the same as the previous week, or 11 lbs. less than in the corresponding week of the previous year, and 2 lbs. less than in the same time in 1906.

In New York there is little life to the export trading in pork, which is at rather easy prices. Sales of 280 bbls. mess at \$13.75@14.25; 175 bbls. short clear at \$14.75@15.50; 50 bbls. family mess at \$15.50@16. In western steam lard the export demands are moderate at easy prices; quoted at \$7.15@7.20. City steam lard is promptly taken up and quoted at \$6.75. The compounds are only moderately active; quoted in a general way at 7¢ for car lots and some small lots up to 7½¢. In city meats the demands for hams and bellies are quite lively at the recent low prices; loose pickled bellies quoted at 7½¢@8¢, as to averages.

SEE PAGE 25 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The tone is more in sellers' favor. Stocks are moderate; there is some English demand, as well as a good home distributing business in barreled. Extra India mess, tcs., \$21@21.50; barreled mess at \$10.50@11; packet, \$11.50@12; family, \$14@14.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,062 bbls. pork, 9,618,526 lbs. meats, 16,213,188 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,036 bbls. pork, 11,481,927 lbs. meats, 12,270,238 lbs. lard; from November 1, 48,477 bbls. pork, 161,571,354 lbs. meats, 210,545,835 lbs. lard; corresponding time in the previous year, 51,623 bbls. pork, 162,423,727 lbs. meats, 204,603,407 lbs. lard.

The decrease in exports this season from November 1 is shown as equal to 629,200 lbs. pork, and 852,373 lbs. meats, and the increase 5,942,428 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 11,561 bbls. pork (14,342 bbls. previous season); 132,438,966 lbs. meats (132,006,784 lbs. previous season); 80,065,003 lbs. lard (94,808,330 lbs. previous season), and the Continent, 5,769 bbls. pork (6,104 bbls. previous season); 24,287,068 lbs. meats (25,095,271 lbs. previous season); 103,315,644 lbs. lard (77,450,404 lbs. previous season).

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 19, 1908, were as follows:

BACON.—Abo, Russia, 190,930 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 28,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 60,562 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 34,886 lbs.; Bristol, England, 25,973 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,676 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 1,598 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 23,693 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,705 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 34,078 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 276,196 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 142,111 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 714,590 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 33,486 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 393,815 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70,202 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,643 lbs.; Hull, England, 919,141 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 80,615 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 30,311 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,859,349 lbs.; London, England, 55,773 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 61,853 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 30,548 lbs.; Malmo, Sweden, 31,573 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 6,360 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 43,170 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 27,086 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,200 lbs.; Ravenna, Italy, 15,123 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 32,035 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 55,296 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 42,400 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 57,491 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 15,910 lbs.; Warberg, Sweden, 33,178 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 263,750 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 3,300 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,311 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 11,202 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 18,076 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 5,094 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,934 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 2,255 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 853 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,612 lbs.; Dronheim, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 982,736 lbs.; Guadaloupe, W. I., 7,351 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,866 lbs.; (Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending Feb. 15, 1908, with comparative tables:

| To— | PORK, BARRELS. | | From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 15, 1908. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Week Feb. 15, 1908. | Week Feb. 10, 1907. | |
| United Kingdom... | 406 | 434 | 11,561 |
| Continent | 510 | 335 | 5,769 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 351 | 451 | 10,047 |
| West Indies | 1,714 | 757 | 15,490 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | 1 | 9 | 5,122 |
| Other countries.... | 50 | 50 | 488 |
| Totals | 3,062 | 2,036 | 48,477 |

| To— | MEATS, POUNDS. | | From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 15, 1908. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Week Feb. 15, 1908. | Week Feb. 10, 1907. | |
| United Kingdom... | 7,664,025 | 10,148,957 | 132,438,966 |
| Continent | 1,517,678 | 1,180,295 | 24,287,068 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 219,350 | 56,225 | 1,883,973 |
| West Indies | 217,473 | 93,450 | 2,886,670 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | — | 3,000 | 73,425 |
| Other countries.... | — | — | 1,200 |
| Totals | 9,618,526 | 11,481,927 | 161,571,354 |

| To— | LARD, POUNDS. | | From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 15, 1908. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Week Feb. 15, 1908. | Week Feb. 10, 1907. | |
| United Kingdom... | 5,631,811 | 5,472,188 | 80,065,003 |
| Continent | 8,425,272 | 5,321,975 | 103,315,644 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 1,052,700 | 512,875 | 9,221,990 |
| West Indies | 1,119,654 | 761,800 | 16,626,286 |
| Br. No. Am. Col. | 1 | 9 | 5,122 |
| Other countries.... | — | — | 1,104,900 |
| Totals | 16,213,188 | 12,270,238 | 210,545,835 |

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

| From— | Pork, bbls. | Meats, lbs. | Lard, lbs. |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| New York | 2,487 | 5,436,025 | 10,213,900 |
| Boston | 194 | 1,650,600 | 1,404,411 |
| Portland, Me. | 73 | 1,094,625 | 315,250 |
| Philadelphia | — | 21,303 | 343,873 |
| Baltimore | — | 250,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Mobile | 32 | 59,800 | 164,900 |
| New Orleans | 297 | 177,500 | 1,143,650 |
| Galveston | 67 | 42,998 | 223,404 |
| St. John, N. B. | — | 885,675 | 874,400 |
| Totals | 3,062 | 9,618,526 | 16,213,188 |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

| | From Nov. 1, 1907, to Feb. 15, 1908. | From Nov. 1, 1906, to Feb. 16, 1907. | Decrease. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Pork, pounds..... | 9,618,526 | 10,324,600 | 629,200 |
| Meats, pounds..... | 161,571,354 | 162,423,727 | 852,373 |
| Lard, pounds..... | 210,545,835 | 204,603,407 | 5,942,428 |

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton. | Per Ton. | Per Ton. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Beef, per tierce..... | 2/ | 3/ | 17c |
| Oil cake | 10c | 11/3 | 11c |
| Bacon | 10/ | 15/ | 17c |
| Lard, tierces..... | 10/ | 15/ | 17c |
| Cheese | 20/ | 25/ | 48c |
| Canned meats | 10/ | 15/ | 17c |
| Butter | 25/ | 30/ | 48c |
| Tallow | 12/6 | 17/6 | 17c |
| Pork, per barrel..... | 1/6 | 2/3 | 17c |

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, February 15, 1908, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

| Steamer and Destination. | Oil | | Bacon and | | Beef | | Lard. | |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Cake. | Cheese. | Hams. | Tallow. | Tes. & Bbls. | Pork. | Tes. & Pkgs. | |
| 1Bovic, Liverpool | 4282 | 155 | 264 | ... | 93 | 747 | 6301 | |
| 2Lusitania, Liverpool | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| *St. Paul, Southampton..... | 683 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 1450 | |
| 3Oceanic, Southampton..... | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 200 | |
| *Columbia, Glasgow | 1630 | ... | 143 | 100 | 135 | 328 | 400 | |
| Consuelo, Hull | 1032 | ... | 82 | ... | 289 | 691 | 16096 | |
| Thespias, Manchester | 359 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 1814 | 11100 | |
| Pennsylvania, Hamburg | 150 | 14 | 66 | 350 | 1866 | 10180 | | |
| Statendam, Rotterdam | 4240 | 229 | ... | 29 | 37 | 1593 | 9855 | |
| Finland, Antwerp | 10467 | 579 | 275 | 40 | 150 | 641 | 5465 | |
| Barbarossa, Bremen | ... | 100 | 10 | ... | 360 | 300 | 5146 | |
| Hansa, Bremen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 5950 | |
| La Lorraine, Havre | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 23 | 125 | ... | |
| Oscar II, Dunkirk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 900 | |
| Lazio, Mediterranean | ... | 142 | ... | ... | ... | 200 | 1400 | |
| Roma, Mediterranean..... | ... | 73 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 150 | |
| Konig Albert, Mediterranean.... | ... | 735 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 1245 | |
| Total | 14707 | 10063 | 604 | 529 | 590 | 1377 | 8581 | 75838 |
| Last week | 30617 | 1190 | 12237 | 2495 | 781 | 686 | 1274 | 57692 |
| Same time in 1907..... | 9014 | 8618 | 9704 | 966 | 933 | 350 | 558 | 6435 |
| 1.—852 pkgs. butter. 2.—2,512 pkgs. butter. 3.—1,305 pkgs. butter. *Cargo estimated by steamship company. | | | | | | | | |

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is showing a somewhat peculiar attitude, in that it fails to be materially affected by the weaker English markets so far as concerns the offerings of really prime grades, but that it is easy on all other qualities.

It is true that the London auction sale on Wednesday showed only 3d. decline; subsidence of buying interest, however, at the sale by the taking of only 600 casks out of 1,800 casks offered was a particularly dispiriting feature.

The prime grades in this country hold up fairly well in price, especially upon the eastern markets, because of not large productions and steady close absorption of supplies by soap makers.

The under grades are relatively plenty under less than ordinary needs, by reason of soap makers being able to get good grades of grease at low prices.

The productions of grease have been large for some time, as is well known, beyond the consumers' power of the west; therefore there have been large offerings of the surplus supply of the grease upon our eastern markets at prices decidedly in favor of buyers.

If the eastern soap makers were inclined to take soap material supplies at all freely, it would be shown in the grease market converting its trading values.

It is the hesitating mood of soap makers, coupled with the poor prospect of foreign demand, that makes the tallow market for the miscellaneous grades, or of other than the fine qualities, an uncertain one even with the tameness of this week.

We think that the commercial situations of Europe are reflecting in some degree those in this country. Yet we observe that England is finding use for all of the Australian tallow it receives, which is, of course, of a fine quality. It is apparent, then, that in Europe, as well as in this country, there is no abundance of really prime grades of the tallow. The foreign markets are seemingly not urged to buy the American tallow.

It is conceded that the all around productions of tallow will not be as large in this country for the season entire as they were in the previous year, but it looks as if with the plentiful supply of grease that the lessened productions of the off grades of tallow would not be a material factor in market prices.

If the tallow markets in this country are to be in any more secure shape than they are at present it would seem as if the commercial situations in this country and Europe would have to show better conditions than it seems likely they will in the near future.

The western markets have been doing a pretty good business in tallow by reason of a pressure to sell; notwithstanding the degree

of trading there at an unimproved line of prices.

New York City hoghead tallow would bring 5½¢, but the bidding is not urgent at that price. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 5¼¢, unless otherwise stated in our closing report.

New York City, special, for export, was sold at 5¼¢ in hogheads for equal to 200 tes., which would make tierces equal to 6½¢. The edible tallow has been sold at a decline, including a car lot at 6½¢.

The country made tallow is more difficult to quote accurately just now than any other class of supplies, on account of the irregularity of grades offering and the necessity, or otherwise, in getting the supplies off the dock in the spiritless demands. Sales have been 290,000 lbs. at 5½¢@5½¢, as to quality, and special lots at more money, although prime is reported as obtainable at 5½¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO STEARINE.—By the close of the previous week and with the beginning of this week, the sales in New York had reached 350,000 lbs. at 7¼¢. Nothing of moment has been done within the last few days. It is possible to buy further at 7¼¢ in New York; Chicago quotes at 7¼¢. Some inclination to reduce bids in New York at least ¼¢.

The current slackness in the market is due to the condition of business in the compounds. It is not reasonable to expect marked vitality to the trading in the compounds until the pure lard market gets away from effect of hog supplies.

It is quite possible, notwithstanding all the further "bear" talk for pure lard prices, that the time is near at hand for the packers to awaken buying interest in the accumulated stocks of lard by steering the market prices for the product to a more regular trading basis.

OLEO OIL.—There has been a sensational advance in Rotterdam, for the week, of about 7 florins. The churners in Rotterdam had no stock and when dairy butter advanced, as it did this week in England, the butterine business became active; there was the necessity among churners of liberally supplying with oleo oil. The supply in Rotterdam had been reduced to 1,600 tes. No. 2 and No. 3; therefore the 9,000 tes. of the various grades afloat were all taken up. At mid-week 65 florins had been made for prompt delivery, 64 florins for nearby, 62 florins for March and 60@61 florins for April. New York quoted 10½¢ for choice, 9¼¢ for prime and 8¼@8½¢ for No. 2.

LARD STEARINE.—About 8½¢ quoted; demands are lifeless.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Quoted at

5½¢@6¢. per lb. Closely sold up offerings on foreign demands.

LARD OIL.—Moderately active business with manufacturing interests in small lots. Prime quoted at 69@70¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Market is a little irregular on a conservative business in small lots. Nominal prices are 85¢. for 20 cold test, 78¢. for 30 test, 65¢. for 40 test.

CORN OIL.—Not marked life to trading. About \$4.80@4.85 quoted for car lots.

GREASE.—Unsettled, depressed market, under continued liberal offerings from the west. Demands are only moderately active. Quotations: Yellow, 4½¢@4½¢; house, 4½¢@4½¢; bone, 4½¢@5¢; brown, 4½¢; white, 5@5½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Rather favors buyers; dull demands. Quotations: Yellow, 5½¢@5½¢; white at 5½¢@5½¢.

PALM OIL.—Small sales only at rather easy prices. Quotations: Prime red at \$5.95@6.12½; Lagos at 6¼¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demands are only moderately improved. There is no disposition to weaken late prices, as the foreign advices are a little more encouraging. Quotations: Cochin on spot, 8¢., and February and March shipments, 7½¢. Ceylon at 6¼¢@7¢. for spot and February and March shipments at 6½¢@6½¢.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Hull, England, 376,600 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 6,180 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,721,500 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,528 lbs.; London, England, 319,754 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 26,000 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 8,277 lbs.; Neuvitas, Cuba, 9,448 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 2,162 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,342 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,162 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 3,182 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 29,435 lbs.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 931 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 1,113 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 18,285 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 839 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 44,171 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,432 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 64,483 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 15,756 lbs.; Aalborg, Denmark, 5,311 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chile, 2,160 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 24,004 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 724,382 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 54,696 lbs.; Belawan, 10,000 lbs.; Barbadoes, W. I., 29,673 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 99,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 36,466 lbs.; Bristol, England, 20,850 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 23,750 lbs.; Caracas, Venezuela, 3,866 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 34,100 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 195,959 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 222,390 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 30,342 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 7,480 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 32,473 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 184,378 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 61,804 lbs.;

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PORK.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 65 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 300 bbls., 43 tes.; Bristol, England, 50 tes.; Bremen, Germany, 6 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 16 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 15 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 184 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 7 tes., 135 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 74 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Hull, England, 64 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,432 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 14 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 27 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 200 tes., 360 bbls.; London, England, 50 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 150 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 95 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 166 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 5 bbls.; Para, Brazil, 8 bbls.; San Domingo, San Domingo, 6 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,962 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 37 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 50 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, February 19, 1908, were as follows:

BEEF.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 28 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 20,120 lbs., 215 bbls., 10 tes.;**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**

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Aarhus, Denmark, 35 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 25 bbls.; Bermuda, 28,575 pkgs., 5 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 150 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 127 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 43 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 75 bbls., 87,276 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 240 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 252 bbls.; Genoa, Italy, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 231 tes.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 93 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,210 lbs., 22 tes., 310 bbls.; Hull, England, 75 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 4 bbls., 19,000 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 9 bbls.; Kolding, Denmark, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 20 bbls., 20 tes.; London, England, 348,280 lbs.; Liverpool, Eng., 75 bbls., 1,514,469 lbs.; Melbourne, Australia, 25 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 25 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 31 tes., 25 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 188 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 33 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 20 bbls., 3 tes.; Para, Brazil, 16 bbls.; Southampton, England, 922,511 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 100 bbls.; Sunderland, England, 10 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 954 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 85 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 18 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 200 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 600 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 535 tes.; Friederiksholm, Norway, 70 tes.; Genoa, Italy, 107,250 gals.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 430 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 33 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 4 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,424 tes.; Haugesund, Norway, 130 tes.; London, England, 1,050 tes.; Leipzig, Germany, 25 tes.; Piræus, Greece, 12 tes.; Rome, Italy, 80 bbls., 100 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,023 lbs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 6,600 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 190 tes.; Fönsberg, Norway, 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Aux Cayes, Hayti, 1,060 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 17,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,160 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,720 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 10,600 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 490 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 8,200 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,180 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 10,675 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 39,108 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 4,925 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 30,031 lbs.; Havre, France, 17,859 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 744,404 lbs.; London, England, 73,181 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 45,490 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 10,951 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 19,872 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 21,640 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 756 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 90,755 lbs.

Watch page 48 for business chances and equipment bargains.

ASPEGREN'S DINNER TO OIL TRADE.

John Aspegren gave the second of his famous beefsteak dinners to members of the cotton oil and affiliated trades on the New York Produce Exchange at Healy's on Thursday evening. The first dinner, two years ago, was to celebrate the winning of a \$500 wager from Edward Valk on what was then considered an impossible rise of oil to 40 cents. Last June, with oil at 60 cents, Aspegren took the other end of the bet and predicted less than 40 cent oil by October. He won again and the second dinner was the result. As a bull, Aspegren ordered the first dinner in the cellar at Healy's.

As a bear he took his guests up to the banquet hall on the second floor, presumably to raise their spirits. This was not necessary, however, for there never was a jollier crowd than the 80 who sat down Thursday evening with Aspegren as host and Edward Valk, the loser, as guest of honor. The guests included members of the cotton oil, lard and provision, grain, flour and other trades and several visitors from out of town.

Among the speakers, besides Toastmaster Aspegren and chief guest Valk, were E. P. Whitman, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; D. H. E. Jones, Fabre Steamship Line; President J. W. Halstead, Halstead & Co., packers and lard refiners; Secretary George Lyon, Halstead & Co.; Walter Bevan; H. M. Bertram, secretary New York Oil Trade Association; W. R. Cantrell, broker; William Dausey, the youngest man on the exchange; H. Werlemann, of Elbert & Werlemann, tallow and grease brokers and exporters; A. J. Toomey, flour; W. A. Storts, Jr., Kentucky Refining Co.; J. B. Johnson, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; Thos. Deegan, American Cotton Oil Co., and others. Among others present were Manager William Butler, of the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va.; D. H. Williams, of the Williams Shaving Soap Co.; Messrs. Jerome Lewine of Henry Hentz & Co., Williams of Williams & Flash, Auerbach, Dyer and other well-known oil trade members.

The sensation of the evening was an explosion in the beefsteak grill, caused by an overheated story told by Billy Halstead, which sent a sheet of flame mushrooming across the ceiling of the banquet hall. It looked like a panic for a minute, but the heroism of Walter Bevan, who sat directly in front of the grill and allowed his back to be toasted, calmed the assemblage, while the fire brigade put out the sparks with siphons of seltzer. The only casualties were Bevan's back hair and Cantrell's right eyebrow singed, and Colonel Dyer's lost nerve.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Higher Markets—Slight Reactions—Good Undertone—Increased Exports—Exporters' and Refiners' Demands—Considerable Inquiry For Edible Oils—North of Europe and Mediterranean Markets' Needs—Moderate Compound Makers' Demands—Unsettled Hog and Beef Fat Markets—Restricting General Home Requirements.

Advancing prices at the seaboard and mill selling points up to Wednesday brought out considerable difference of trade opinion as to the merits of the position. It may be said, however, that as concerns the early in the week firm range of seaboard trading prices it had a more substantial basis than that from speculation; if speculation was then prominent it was so from export business and from activity in buying crude by the refiners at higher prices.

A moderate reaction to easier prices at the close of Wednesday's market followed by slight weakness at the beginning of Thursday's trading was incidental to some desire to take profits at the seaboard and from perhaps some hope that the crude oil prices at the mills would be weakened in price.

The market subsequently became strong as crude oil continued under firm holding, and was being sold at 29½¢. in the southeast.

There is no question, despite the variations in prices from firmness to weakness, that there is more confidence in the market for the week than there was in the previous week. Indeed the undertone is of a confident order.

The foreign markets, notably those in the Mediterranean, north of France and Germany, are more interested as buyers, especially of the edible grades.

It is not difficult to find reasons for the accelerated demand for edible oils. It is ob-

served that Rotterdam is steadily advancing its price of oleo oil through an increased trading in butterine by reason of higher prices for dairy butter in England.

With the other markets in Europe that want the prime grades of the cottonseed oil, including the edible grade, the ordinary supplies of sesame and peanut oils are missed; besides the sesame and peanut oils are at higher prices as compared with the cost of cottonseed oil. In fact the shortened East India production of oils that come into competition with the cottonseed oil is increasingly influencing favorably the market for the cottonseed oil.

It has been a matter of contention in the trade as to whether the upset lard market or the less than normal supplies of competing fats in Europe would for the long run influence the rate of export business in cottonseed oil. The development has been, for this week at least, that cottonseed oil had to be taken from this country in the inability to get sufficient quantities of substitute oils at satisfactory prices.

It is estimated that within a week about 25,000 barrels cottonseed oil have been taken up in the New York market by the foreign markets, chiefly by the Mediterranean, and larger than usual for near deliveries. The fact that demands are chiefly for the near deliveries shows the urgency in getting supplies.

It may be that the export demands will slacken, as some sources claim they will, on account of the lack of life to the general European commercial position, and that prices in this country may take another easy turn. But the export buying had been accompanied by considerable buying of crude by refiners at advancing prices, as against in part the sales of refined to Europe, and the prices of

the refined oil are not out of line with those for crude.

It is claimed by some trade sources that the urgent export demand is over; but we think that this will prove an incorrect reckoning.

Towards the close of the week there was indeed quieter demand from the foreign markets that had bought the quantity of supplies referred to. Nevertheless it looks as if Rotterdam and some other markets were inclined to figure over considerable supplies and that it was a question of only a short time for further important export buying.

The situation abroad is about like this: That most of the European markets have been carrying less than usual supplies of cottonseed oil, as they had resold a few weeks since at profits many of the contracts bought in the fall months for future deliveries; quickened demands in Europe for any line of manufactured products that take the place of lard or butter forces it into buying cottonseed oil in this country.

In Rotterdam, for instance, there is the need of waking up demands for cottonseed oil, where there is a remarkably short supply of oleo oil at much higher prices. The advance in the price of oleo oil for the week has been fully 7 florins, with still an upward tendency to its value. All of this points to an enlarged consumption of cottonseed oil. The price of the oleo oil in Rotterdam is now 65 florins against 58 florins in the previous week.

Rotterdam would have to buy further largely the cottonseed oil to catch up to its ordinary season's takings. There would be no reason why Rotterdam should not buy nearly as much cottonseed oil as it bought last year, in view of the short make of oleo oil on the poor run of cattle.

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"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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It must be said that the cottonseed oil situation of this country presents some exceptionally complicated features, therefore that it is more than usually difficult to arrive at a conclusion concerning the season's market for it.

There is unquestionably a big "long" interest in the cotton oil for May and July deliveries, based upon statistical situations, the rate of productions, and the possible requirements of Europe in view of the lessened East India supplies. On the other hand there is the low-priced lard, tallow and greases and the modified general commercial situation as working against home consumption.

People with bearish views for the future of cottonseed oil couple them with the antagonistic, present and prospective, home markets for hog and beef fats, and with the feeling that as this is a political year, home commercial situations at least are not likely to have normal activity.

Thus far this season, however, despite all of the developments of an adverse order in allied markets, with the talk of ultimate effect upon cottonseed oil prices, it is found that the supplies of refined as marketed at the seaboard are pretty closely taken up for consumption and that whatever the present holding of the crude at the mills it is certainly of materially less volume than it was in last year at this time. The independent mills, particularly, are carrying much under the supply of crude they usually hold at this period of the producing season.

We do not believe the production of refined will be nearly as large for the season as it was last year, despite the small loss, or 7 to 8 per cent., this year in refining, against the average loss of about 15 per cent. in the previous season. Yet, as before asserted by us, the home consumption is likely to be considerably less than it was through the previous year, and it remains to be seen how much of a supply the foreign markets will take.

Our belief now is that the foreign markets will take rather more of a supply for the season than they took last year, despite the slowing up of their commercial affairs, and for the reason of an insufficient supply of East India oils.

There is not now much surplus seed supply to be had at any point south, as it had been marketed within the last couple of weeks rather more urgently at lower prices, chiefly from the farms where it had been held perhaps a little more tenaciously than in most seasons for possibilities of market prices. The seed has been had as low as \$17@19 per ton, although at a higher price in some other sections, but mainly about \$19, while a couple of weeks or more since \$20@21 were the quotations.

The crude oil at the mills did get down at the close of the previous week to 26¼@27c. in Texas, 28c. in the Southeast, with one sale in the territories at 26c. But this week under the considerable buying of refiners and an improved degree of takings by the compound makers, the market price for the crude all around at this writing is 29c. bid and 29½@30c. asked, or an advance of 1½@2c. per gallon. The sales of crude for the week have been fully 125 tanks, chiefly at 28@28½c. in the Southeast, although up to 29¼@29½c.

The English cottonseed oil markets are

quite firm; indeed there is some English demand for supplies in this country. Hull, Eng., quotes at 23s. 9d., essentially the price it closed in the previous week. The linseed markets of Europe were firmly held, on account of moderate supplies for prompt use, although there were large quantities afloat, especially from Argentina. Toward the close of the week the prices of the linseed reacted to lower prices because of the large supplies afloat. La Plata linseed in London for shipment is now quoted 38s. 4½d., and Calcutta 42s., with linseed oil at 23s. 4½d.

The English tallow markets declined for the week 3d., with lessened demands upon them for supplies.

Our late expressed opinion of the lard market in this country is in line with current developments. The supply is too great of the lard, with the imminent hog supplies of too large an order to expect other than market prices moderately at least in buyers' favor, and consequent continued moderate interest only in cottonseed oil by home compound makers. When the surplus hog supply is marketed in the near future we look to see more regular lard markets in order to increase demands for accumulated supplies.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (15th) trifle stronger market, under steadier holding of crude by the mills, and some export demand for the refined, more especially for the edible grades, at the seaboard. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, March, 37½c.; 3,300 do., July, 39c. Closing prices: For prime yellow, February, 37¼@37½c.; March, 37¼@37½c.; May, 37¼@38c.; July, 38¼@39c.; September, 39¼@39½c.; October, 37@39c. Good off yellow, February, 36¼@37¼c. Off yellow, February, 36½@37¼c. Winter yellow, 39½@41¼c. Summer white, 38@40c.

Sales the day before had been 2,300 bbls. prime yellow, March, 37¼@37½c.; 1,900 bbls. do., May, 38¼@38½c.

On Monday the tone was quite firm on reports of 28½c. and even 29c. for small lots paid for crude in the Southeast. There was not much new investment demand. Sales: 500 bbls. prime yellow, March, 37¼@37½c., closed 37¼@37½c.; 400 bbls. May, 37¼@38c., closed 38@38½c.; 1,400 bbls. July, 38¼@39c., closed 39@39½c.; 100 bbls. February, 37¼c., closed 37¼@37½c.; September closed 39½@40c.; October, 36½@38½c. Good off yellow, February, 37@37½c.; off yellow, February, 36½@37½c.; winter yellow, 39½@42c. Summer white, 37½@40½c.

On Tuesday there was an advance of about 1c. per gallon, with still higher prices for crude, up to 29c. bid and 29½c. asked. February prime yellow closed 38¼@39½c. Sales: 200 bbls. March, 38c., closed 38¼@39½c.; 200 bbls. May, 38@38½c., closed 39@40c.; 2,400 bbls. July, 39@40c., closed 40@40½c.; September closed 40¼@41¼c.; October, 38@39½c. Good off yellow, February, 37½@40c. Off yellow, 37@39½c. Winter yellow, 41@42½c. Summer white, 39@42c.

On Wednesday the market opened fairly firm, but closed weak with moderate reactions in prices. There was some effort to take profits. February prime yellow closed 38@39c. Sales: 1,700 bbls. March at 38@

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS BROKERS

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ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

38½c., closed on "call," 38@38½c., and after "call" offered at 38c.; 800 bbls. May at 38½@39¼c., closed on "call," 38½@39c., and after "call" offered at 38½c.; 1,300 bbls. July at 40@40¼c., closed 39½@40c., and after "call," 39½@39¾c.; September closed 40¼@40¾c.; October, 37¼@39c. Good off yellow, February, 37¼@39c. Off yellow, February, 37@38¼c. Winter yellow, 40@41¼c. Summer white, 38@40¼c.

On Thursday market opened easy, but closed firm at a recovery. Sales: 1,700 bbls. prime yellow, March, 38@38½c., closed 38@38¼c.; 200 bbls. May, 38¾c., closed 38¾@39c.; 500 bbls. July, 39½@39¾c., closed 39¾@40c.; February closed 38@38½c.; September, 40¼@41c.; October, 37¼@39c. Good off yellow, February, 37¼@38½c. Off yellow, February, 36¾@38½c. Winter yellow, February, 40¼@42½c. Summer white, February, 38@41c.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Feb. 21.—Cottonseed oil market is firm on the advance in oleo oils. Sales of butter oil at 33½ florins; prime summer yellow, 32 florins; off oil, 30 florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Feb. 21.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Sales 61 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Feb. 21.—The market is firm, with good buying. Sales of prime summer yellow at 63 florins. Winter oil, 69 florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Sales of off oil at 24s.; prime summer yellow, 25s.; butter oil and white oil, 26½s.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Feb. 21.—Cottonseed oil market is easy. Sales of off oil at 49½ marks; prime summer yellow, 52 marks; white oil and butter oil, 55 marks.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 20.—Crude oil steady; mills not selling; 29c. bid for prompt and March. Meal dull, \$23. Hulls, \$5.50 f. o. b. mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 20.—29c. freely bid for crude oil for all deliveries, and very light trading. Meal in poor demand at \$22. Hulls selling at \$7.50, Atlanta, lose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Cotton oil market dull and lower; prime crude 28½c. to 29c. Choice meal \$22.50 to \$23. Hulls, \$6 to \$6.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Feb. 20.—After touching 26½c. Texas prime crude advanced to 28½c., Valley 27c. to 29c.; both in sympathy with New York. Cake is easier at \$25. Meal \$25.75, long ton, ship side. Hulls are unchanged.

Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20.—Market declined rapidly to 27c., f. o. b. mills, for prime crude, but has since recovered sharply, and to-day 29c. is paid and bid for more.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Feb. 20, 1908.—The export demand, together with speculative buying of May and July oil, have somewhat advanced values during the week. At the advanced prices there seem to be increased offerings of crude, especially for immediate and prompt delivery. The decline in lard, tallow and greases seems to have been halted for the time being. We are inclined to believe that the market will hold steady around present prices, at least for a while, because those factors that make for higher prices seem to counterbalance the bear features evenly. Market closed to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, February, 38c. bid, 38½c. asked; March, 38c. bid, 38½c. asked; May, 38¾c. bid, 39c. asked; July, 39¾c. bid, 40c. asked; September, 40¼c. bid, 40¾c. asked; October, 37½c. bid, 38½c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 42c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 40½c.; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending February 19, 1908, and for the period since September 1, 1907, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.

| Port. | For Week. Bbls. | Since Sept. 1, 1907. Bbls. | Same Period 1906-07. Bbls. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Aalesund, Norway | 25 | 25 | 5 |
| Aberdeen, Scotland | 25 | 50 | — |
| Acapulco, Salvador | — | — | 16 |
| Adelaide, Australia | — | — | 9 |
| Alexandria, Egypt | 1,321 | 2,337 | 418 |
| Algiers, Algeria | — | 6,042 | 4,756 |
| Algoa Bay, Cape Colony | — | 55 | 6 |
| Amazilia, Honduras | — | — | 4 |
| Antigua, West Indies | — | — | 315 |
| Antofagasta, Chili | — | 143 | — |
| Antwerp, Belgium | — | 3,581 | 1,285 |
| Asuncion, Venezuela | — | 7 | 20 |
| Auckland, New Zealand | — | 263 | 68 |
| Azuza, West Indies | — | — | 209 |
| Bahia, Brazil | — | 93 | — |
| Barbados, West Indies | 71 | 845 | 521 |
| Beirut, Syria | 25 | 115 | — |
| Belfast, Ireland | — | 125 | 25 |
| Bergen, Norway | 195 | 540 | 325 |
| Bissao, Portuguese Guinea | — | 5 | 13 |
| Bombay, India | — | — | 142 |
| Bone, Algeria | — | — | 675 |
| Bordeaux, France | 635 | 2,377 | 845 |
| Braila, Roumania | — | — | 50 |
| Bremen, Germany | — | 312 | 100 |
| Bremerhaven, Germany | — | 50 | 15 |
| Bridgetown, W. I. | — | — | 24 |
| Bristol, England | — | 75 | 75 |
| Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep. | — | 2,199 | 789 |
| Bukharest, Roumania | — | 80 | — |
| Callao, Peru | — | 68 | — |
| Cape Town, Cape Colony | — | 262 | 521 |
| Cardenas, Cuba | — | 11 | — |
| Cayenne, French Guiana | 13 | 210 | 273 |
| Cebu, Honduras | — | 113 | — |
| Christiana, Norway | 300 | 2,110 | 523 |
| Christiansand, Norway | — | 125 | 75 |
| Cienfuegos, Cuba | 50 | 65 | 219 |
| Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela | — | 70 | 18 |
| Colon, Panama | 29 | 427 | 488 |
| Conakry, Africa | — | 5 | 10 |
| Constantinople, Turkey | 1,095 | 3,669 | — |
| Copenhagen, Denmark | — | 776 | 225 |
| Corinto, Nicaragua | — | 58 | 101 |
| Cork, Ireland | — | 100 | 30 |
| Cristobal, Panama | — | 92 | — |
| Curacao, Leeward Islands | 8 | 15 | 14 |
| Dakar, W. Africa | — | 20 | — |
| Dantzig, Germany | 50 | 1,100 | 1,324 |
| Dedegatch, Turkey | — | 75 | — |
| Delagoa Bay, East Africa | — | 26 | 38 |
| Demerara, British Guiana | 248 | 1,230 | 945 |
| Drontheim, Norway | — | 125 | 100 |
| Dublin, Ireland | — | 400 | 325 |
| Dundee, Scotland | — | 100 | — |

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Greatest economy in operation. No knife-grinding. Discs quickly changed. Adjustable while running. No. 1, 24", capacity 40 tons in 24 hours. No. 2, 30", capacity 60 tons in 24 hours.

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SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Meal Mills, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

CATALOGUES AND SPECIAL INFORMATION ON REQUEST
Established 1878 THE FOOS MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Dunedin, New Zealand..... | — | — | 37 |
| Dunkirk, France..... | 300 | 100 | — |
| Flume, Austria..... | 50 | — | — |
| Fort de France, West Indies.. | 321 | 567 | — |
| Frederickshald, Norway..... | 55 | — | — |
| Fremantle, Australia..... | 23 | — | — |
| Galatz, Roumania..... | 633 | 1,579 | 1,925 |
| Genoa, Italy..... | 7,540 | 7,742 | — |
| Georgetown, British Guiana.. | 252 | 195 | — |
| Gibraltar, Spain..... | 175 | 3,880 | — |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | 1,219 | 8,031 | 1,968 |
| Godalres, Haiti..... | — | 7 | — |
| Gothenberg, Sweden..... | 149 | 149 | 200 |
| Grenada, Spain..... | — | 37 | — |
| Grenada, West Indies..... | 51 | — | — |
| Guadeloupe, West Indies..... | 532 | 2,366 | 1,414 |
| Guantanamo, Cuba..... | — | 20 | — |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | 7,404 | 1,801 | — |
| Havana, Cuba..... | 407 | 1,856 | — |
| Havre, France..... | 2,530 | 16,129 | 7,231 |
| Helsingfors, Finland..... | — | 20 | — |
| Hull, England..... | — | 75 | 50 |
| Inagua, West Indies..... | — | 18 | — |
| Jamaica, West Indies..... | — | 10 | — |
| Kingston, West Indies..... | 121 | 1,483 | 1,222 |
| Koenigsberg, Germany..... | — | 100 | 350 |
| Kustendji, Roumania..... | — | 785 | 1,400 |
| La Guaira, Venezuela..... | — | 268 | 71 |
| La Libertad, Salvador..... | — | — | 39 |
| Leghorn, Italy..... | 238 | 1,123 | 2,494 |
| Leith, Scotland..... | — | 125 | — |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | 3,406 | 1,546 |
| London, England..... | 25 | 7,174 | 3,346 |
| Macoris, San Domingo..... | — | 406 | 99 |
| Malmo, Sweden..... | — | 290 | — |
| Malta, Island of..... | 172 | 1,565 | 970 |
| Manchester, England..... | — | 849 | 2,405 |
| Manzanillo, Cuba..... | — | 20 | — |
| Maracaibo, Venezuela..... | — | 17 | 15 |
| Marseilles, France..... | 6,380 | 70,462 | 35,152 |
| Martinique, West Indies..... | — | 909 | 704 |
| Massawa, Arabia..... | — | 132 | 57 |
| Matanzas, West Indies..... | — | 5 | 394 |
| Melbourne, Australia..... | 130 | 439 | 38 |
| Messina, Sicily..... | — | 47 | — |
| Mexico, Mexico..... | — | 6 | 13 |
| Montego Bay, West Indies..... | — | 6 | — |
| Montevideo, Uruguay..... | — | 1,144 | 1,529 |
| Naples, Italy..... | — | 405 | 350 |
| Newcastle, England..... | 150 | 230 | 20 |
| Nuevitas, Cuba..... | — | 20 | 32 |
| Oran, Algeria..... | 50 | 1,963 | 1,200 |
| Oruro, Brasil..... | — | — | 42 |
| Panama, Panama..... | — | 69 | 57 |
| Pera, Brasil..... | — | 23 | 10 |
| Pernambuco, Brasil..... | — | — | 930 |
| Phillippeville, Algeria..... | — | — | 131 |
| Piraeus, Greece..... | — | 20 | — |
| Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.. | — | — | 40 |
| Port Antonio, Jamaica..... | — | 41 | 21 |
| Port au Prince, West Indies.. | — | 27 | 9 |
| Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.. | — | 55 | — |
| Port Limon, Costa Rica..... | 4 | 151 | 107 |
| Port Maria, Jamaica..... | — | — | — |
| Port Natal, Cape Colony..... | — | 475 | 39 |
| Port of Spain, West Indies..... | — | — | 4 |
| Port Said, Egypt..... | — | 132 | 75 |
| Progreso, Mexico..... | 19 | 194 | 5 |
| Puerto Plata, San Domingo.... | — | 1,777 | 132 |
| Riga, Russia..... | — | — | 7 |
| Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil..... | — | 76 | — |
| Rio Janeiro, Brazil..... | 370 | 2,061 | 2,046 |
| Rosario, Argentine Republic.. | — | 240 | 119 |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | 1,149 | 28,396 | 19,460 |
| St. Croix, West Indies..... | — | 5 | 24 |
| St. Johns, N. F..... | — | 49 | — |
| St. Kitts, West Indies..... | — | 104 | 121 |
| St. Lucia, West Indies..... | — | 83 | — |
| St. Thomas, West Indies..... | — | 4 | — |
| Salonica, Turkey..... | 148 | 493 | — |
| Samana, San Domingo..... | — | 10 | 6 |
| Sanchez, San Domingo..... | — | 241 | 213 |
| San Domingo City, San Dom.... | 8 | 1,090 | 1,068 |
| San Jose, Costa Rica..... | — | 8 | — |
| Santiago, Cuba..... | 14 | 80 | 601 |
| Santos, Brasil..... | — | 730 | 1,284 |
| Sekondi, West Africa..... | — | 20 | 10 |
| Shanghai, China..... | — | — | 14 |
| Smyrna, Turkey..... | — | 70 | — |
| Southampton, England..... | — | 585 | 475 |
| Stavanger, Norway..... | — | 390 | 170 |
| Stockholm, Sweden..... | 200 | 2,124 | 4,755 |
| Sydney, Australia..... | — | 129 | 9 |
| Talcahuana, Chile..... | — | — | 49 |
| Tampico, Mexico..... | — | — | 6 |
| Tangier, Morocco..... | — | — | 100 |
| Tonsberg, Norway..... | — | 125 | — |
| Trieste, Austria..... | 537 | 4,698 | 1,590 |
| Trinidad, Island of..... | — | 523 | 114 |
| Tunis, Algeria..... | — | 190 | 25 |
| Valetta, Maltese Island..... | — | 661 | 1,421 |
| Valparaiso, Chile..... | — | 94 | 5,092 |
| Venice, Italy..... | — | — | 6,200 |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico..... | — | — | 217 |
| Victoria, Brasil..... | — | — | 10 |
| Wellington, New Zealand..... | — | — | 83 |
| Yokohama, Japan..... | — | — | 88 |
| Totals..... | 10,008 | 228,528 | 140,382 |

From New Orleans.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Antwerp, Belgium..... | — | 3,070 | 9,060 |
| Belfast, Ireland..... | 450 | 2,150 | 265 |
| Bluefields, Nicaragua..... | — | — | 200 |
| Bordeaux, France..... | — | — | 675 |

JULIAN FIELD
 Broker in Cottonseed Products,
 Fuller's Earth and Fer-
 tilizing Materials
 ATLANTA, GA.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Bremen, Germany..... | — | 1,035 | 5,175 |
| Bristol, England..... | — | — | 525 |
| Christiania, Norway..... | — | — | 600 |
| Colon, Panama..... | — | 5 | 13 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark..... | — | 9,350 | 2,925 |
| Dublin, Ireland..... | — | — | 295 |
| Dunkirk, France..... | — | — | 350 |
| Genoa, Italy..... | — | — | 3,735 |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | 1,590 | 1,200 | 2,200 |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | 25 | 20,020 | 11,208 |
| Havana, Cuba..... | 73 | 2,040 | 1,425 |
| Havre, France..... | — | — | 1,044 |
| Hull, England..... | — | — | 135 |
| Liverpool, England..... | 950 | 16,736 | 10,507 |
| London, England..... | — | 7,135 | 12,400 |
| Manchester, England..... | 110 | 1,160 | 625 |
| Marseilles, France..... | — | 8,350 | 17,250 |
| Newcastle, England..... | — | 200 | — |
| Port Barrios, Central America | — | — | 181 |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | 1,080 | 34,684 | 61,321 |
| Swansea, Wales..... | — | — | 50 |
| Tampico, Mexico..... | — | 963 | — |
| Trieste, Austria..... | 200 | 300 | 50 |
| Venice, Italy..... | — | — | 100 |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico..... | 119 | 504 | — |
| Totals..... | 4,607 | 113,761 | 147,688 |

From Galveston.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| Antwerp, Belgium..... | — | 750 | 100 |
| Bremen, Germany..... | — | — | 250 |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | — | 400 | 800 |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | — | 850 | 6,117 |
| Havana, Cuba..... | — | — | 87 |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | — | 1,000 |
| London, England..... | — | — | 500 |
| Marseilles, France..... | — | 300 | — |
| Reval, Russia..... | — | — | 400 |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | — | 7,761 | 41,503 |
| Vera Cruz, Mexico..... | — | 3,370 | 6,760 |
| Totals..... | — | 13,431 | 57,517 |

From Baltimore.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| Antwerp, Belgium..... | — | 300 | 200 |
| Bremen, Germany..... | — | 300 | — |
| Bremerhaven, Germany..... | — | 100 | — |
| Copenhagen, Denmark..... | — | 100 | 150 |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | — | 275 | 150 |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | — | 575 | 2,270 |
| Havre, France..... | — | 1,730 | — |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | 100 | 600 |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | — | 3,630 | 4,395 |
| Stockholm, Sweden..... | — | — | 80 |
| Totals..... | — | 7,110 | 7,815 |

PERKINS' REPORT FROM ROTTERDAM.

(Continued from page 14.)

The imports of oil cake and meal into Holland during the eleven months ended November 30, 1907, were:

Whence imported.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| United States..... | 154,363 |
| Belgium..... | 10,014 |
| Germany..... | 41,248 |
| Other countries..... | 16,725 |
| Total..... | 222,350 |

The exports of oil cake and meal for the calendar year 1906 were as follows:

Whither exported.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Belgium..... | 1,450 |
| United Kingdom..... | 357 |
| Hamburg..... | 452 |
| Germany..... | 27,382 |
| Other countries..... | 29 |
| Total..... | 29,670 |

Cottonseed Cake and Meal Little Used.

As will be seen from the foregoing figures, cottonseed cake and meal is very little used in Holland, though this is a large market for foodstuffs. Linseed cake, both domestic and imported, is used almost exclusively. The cattle here are usually taken off the pastures and put in the stables about the middle of October to November 1 and stalled until April.

One trouble with cottonseed meal is that it rarely reaches this market before December. As the farmers begin buying their foodstuff in October they are forced to begin feeding on other products, and it is much more difficult to introduce an article in the middle of the season than at the beginning. Furthermore, the farmers have to go to the large centers in boats for their supplies, and therefore they nearly always lay in a sup-

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|-------|
| From Philadelphia. | | | |
| Christiania, Norway..... | — | — | 75 |
| Copenhagen, Denmark..... | — | 300 | 875 |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | — | 730 | 612 |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | 81 | — |
| Totals..... | — | 1,081 | 1,082 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| From Savannah. | | | |
| Barcelona, Spain..... | — | — | 120 |
| Bergen, Norway..... | 134 | 134 | — |
| Bremen, Germany..... | — | — | 6,888 |
| Christiania, Norway..... | 1,013 | 1,013 | — |
| Christiansand, Norway..... | 53 | 53 | — |
| Copenhagen, Denmark..... | — | 206 | — |
| Drontheim, Norway..... | 106 | 106 | — |
| Genoa, Italy..... | — | 735 | — |
| Gothenberg, Sweden..... | 240 | 240 | — |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | 108 | 3,527 | 1,775 |
| Havre, France..... | — | 3,750 | — |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | 102 | — |
| Malmo, Sweden..... | 162 | 162 | — |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | — | 17,178 | 19,774 |
| Stavanger, Norway..... | 108 | 108 | — |
| Trieste, Austria..... | — | 288 | — |
| Totals..... | 1,924 | 27,671 | 28,587 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|-------|
| From Newport News. | | | |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | — | — | 300 |
| Liverpool, England..... | — | — | 3,060 |
| London, England..... | — | — | 86 |
| Rotterdam, Holland..... | — | 137 | 200 |
| Totals..... | — | 137 | 3,646 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|--------|
| From All Other Ports. | | | |
| Canada..... | 6 | 801 | 10,008 |
| Glasgow, Scotland..... | — | — | 300 |
| Hamburg, Germany..... | — | — | 200 |
| Totals..... | 6 | 801 | 10,508 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| Recapitulation. | | | |
| From New York..... | 19,003 | 228,528 | 140,382 |
| From New Orleans..... | 4,607 | 113,761 | 147,688 |
| From Galveston..... | — | 13,431 | 57,517 |
| From Baltimore..... | — | 7,110 | 7,815 |
| From Philadelphia..... | — | 1,081 | 1,082 |
| From Savannah..... | 1,924 | 27,671 | 28,587 |
| From Newport News..... | — | 137 | 3,646 |
| From all other ports..... | 6 | 801 | 10,508 |
| Totals..... | 26,140 | 592,610 | 397,175 |

ply before cold weather sets in and the canals freeze, as the expense of shipping by rail is three or four times as great as by water.

There is a small stock of cottonseed meal in Rotterdam at this time which was sold

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Linseed. | Rape. | Peanut. | Cotton- | Other. |
| Metric | Metric | Metric | Metric | Metric |
| tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| United States..... | 154,363 | — | 25,171 | 7,425 |
| Belgium..... | 10,014 | 902 | 871 | 875 |
| Germany..... | 41,248 | 3,245 | 996 | 755 |
| Other countries..... | 16,725 | 15 | 551 | 2,206 |
| Total..... | 222,350 | 4,252 | 587 | 27,589 |

for December shipment, but as it did not reach this market until after the canals

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Linseed. | Rape. | Peanut. | Cotton- | Other. |
| Metric | Metric | Metric | Metric | Metric |
| tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. | tons. |
| Belgium..... | 1,450 | 151 | 682 | 358 |
| United Kingdom..... | 357 | — | 1,500 | 4 |
| Hamburg..... | 452 | — | 1,060 | 504 |
| Germany..... | 27,382 | 1,022 | 1,029 | 23,685 |
| Other countries..... | 29 | 60 | 250 | 380 |
| Total..... | 29,670 | 1,233 | 4,521 | 24,553 |

froze it is still on hand.

The demand here, while very limited, often exceeds the supply. I saw a few days ago a letter from one of the farmers' societies requesting offers of double ground cottonseed meal (bolted) containing 48 per cent. protein and 10 per cent. fat. This request could not be complied with, as there is none here unsold. One of the largest dealers told me he had made efforts to buy bolted meal from America but could get none offered.

Texas bolted meal with 55 per cent. to 58 per cent. protein and fat is the best seller, though "valley prime" can, of course, be sold at lower prices, but it is important that it should be finely ground. Texas bolted meal sells for about \$1 per long ton more than Texas prime.

The market quotations for oil cakes per (Concluded on next page.)

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Reported sales by one packer have not as yet been confirmed and trade generally continues dull although there is some inquiry and some large operators who have not been in the market of late are showing some interest. Native steers are neglected, prices on Feb. salting are nominal in the absence of any business in these. Last sales of January natives were at 10c. and further offerings at this figure are not being taken. Texas steers are also quiet at the nominal quotations of 11c. for heavy, 9½¢ to 10c. for lights, and 8¼¢ to 8½¢ for extremes. Butt brands are weak. January salting is being offered at 9½¢ and not taken, and Colorados would not bring any more than this figure. Branded cows are unchanged at 8¼¢, at which figure the 5,000 were sold as reported yesterday. Native cows are slow of movement and stocks continue to accumulate. January heavy cows are freely offered at 8½¢ and light cows at 8¼¢ without takers and prices on February salting are nominally lower. Bulls are entirely nominal in the absence of sales.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market remains in the same dull and easy position and little improvement is looked for as long as packer hides continue to decline and the leather market remains in its present dull condition. Large Milwaukee tanners have pulled out of the market here and are talking low prices. There is some trading at outside points and as a rule prices are on a lower basis than the rates asked by Chicago dealers. Buffs continue to be quoted at 7c., but buyers are not interested in late receipts at this price and any sales made are for hides of fair quality of salting mostly prior to January. One car of January buff offered here at 7c. and 6c. remains unsold. A lot of 600 25-lb. and up cows has been offered from an Indiana point at 6¼¢ f. o. b. and Minneapolis and other Northwest buffs are offered at 6¼¢. Chicago freight and Minneapolis dealers are also offering heavy steers at 8c. and heavy bulls at 6½¢. Heavy cows are still quoted here at 7c. but are quiet at that figure. Extremes are weak and buyers who were actively in the market a while ago are out now. Some fairly good lots of extremes

running about 65 per cent. firsts are obtainable at 7¼¢, and late receipt lots which run poor will not bring this figure. Milwaukee tanners who have withdrawn from the market say they will not pay over 7¼¢ for late receipt extremes. Heavy steers are quiet and easy at 8c. for ordinary lots and heavy bulls are nominally quotable at 6½¢ to 6¾¢ selected.

CALFSKINS.—Trade is quiet and the tone of the market is somewhat easier. Buyers claim that they can get mixed lots of city skins at 13c. that have been previously held higher and one large dealer here is offering 10,000 country skins at 12½¢, which have not been taken. Some local dealers, however, who have only strictly Chicago city skins are holding at 13½¢. Kips are very much neglected at 7@7¼¢ for current receipts and deacons are unchanged at 95c. and 75c. with few sales owing to very light receipts.

HORSE HIDES.—The market keeps firm and buyers are bidding \$3.40 to \$3.45.

DRY HIDES.—A car of sole leather hides has been sold at 14½¢ for short and 13½¢ for long trim, which prices are ½¢ below the figures that were asked.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is quiet but the accumulations in the packer market since last sales have been moderate. Packer pelts are still quoted unchanged at \$1.25 to \$1.45 for sheep and \$1.10 to \$1.25 for lambs. Fresh butcher country pelts range from 85c. to \$1.15.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Some small lots of common hides have been sold at unchanged prices including some Central Americans at 17½¢ and some further trading in Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 17½¢. A lot of 1,300 Orinocos that arrived awhile ago has been sold for export to Europe.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No further trading has developed here and trade is slow. The packer who cleaned out his January native steers at 9½¢ had 6,000 of them on hand. All of the packers have their February hides and some buyers have ideas that February natives here will not bring over 9c., but packers would probably prefer to hold in hope of an improvement in trade.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Business in hides continues very moderate and few sales are effected. There are liberal offerings from all points and one Ohio dealer is offering about 8,000 to 9,000 hides here of different selections of cows, steers and bulls, but the prices he is asking are from ½¢ to 1c. over what buyers would pay at present. It is reported that a car of N. Y. State cows has been sold at 6½¢ flat and this figure seems to be about the market for regular lots of late receipt. Calfskins keep steady owing to the smallness of stocks but the demand is not active. A lot of prettv close to a car of skins of all weights has been sold from an outside city and consisting of skins out of first sale at \$1, \$1.30 and \$1.55 flat and including kips at \$1.95 flat and 4 to 5-lb.

skins at 85c. flat. New York City skins continue quotably unchanged at \$1.25@1.30; \$1.57½@1.60 and \$1.77½@1.80.

HORSE HIDES.—The market rules unchanged and some bids of \$3.60 for small lots of countries without tails have been refused. Outside cities are quotable at \$3.75@ \$4; the outside price being for prime hides with tails. Butts are quoted at \$1.50 for 20-inch and up.

Boston.

Ohio buffs continue dull but unchanged at a range of 7@7¼¢ and a few sales made at both prices. Late receipts do not bring over the inside figure, however. Ohio dealers ask 8@8¼¢ for extremes, but one tanner reports having purchased at 7¼¢. Southern country hides are quiet and prices range at 5¼@6c. flat in the absence of business.

PERKINS' REPORT FROM ROTTERDAM.

(Concluded from previous page.)

metric ton are as follows: Linseed cake, Holland manufacture, \$5.62; linseed cake, American prime Western and American fancy, \$3.68 and \$3.88, respectively; coconut cake, \$3.21, and cottonseed meal, Texas bolted, \$3.52.

Earlier Shipments Would Help Trade.

While the Holland market is being worked more vigorously than others I have visited, I think the business could be materially increased if shipments were made from America earlier in the season. I understand also that other oil cakes have been introduced among the farmers by distributing small quantities for trial, but I have not yet heard of any cottonseed meal being given away. If the American manufacturer would adopt some plan of this sort he would almost immediately create a much larger market for his product, and in a short time would be able to get a fairer price for the best feed.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

According to information received from competent business men at Bremen, Germany, by Consul William Thomas Pee, and a brief report from the chamber of commerce at Bremen, the prices of cottonseed oil and its chief by-product, cottonseed meal, during the past calendar year were above average, owing to the high prices of other oil and foodstuffs.

Cottonseed oil in Bremen is used chiefly for manufacturing purposes. Some 12,000 to 15,000 barrels of a low grade cottonseed oil was consumed during the past year in soap making. The price paid for this grade varied from 51 to 52 marks (\$12.14 to \$12.38) per 100 kilos (kilo 2.2 pounds), c. i. f. Bremen. About four months ago the price for this article went up to 55 to 56 marks per 100 kilos, and then, owing to a decline of prices of other oils, especially tallow, it came down to 46 marks (\$10.95).

Cottonseed oil for the manufacture of food products is imported chiefly at Rotterdam and Hamburg, and very little of this article comes to Bremen.

As to cottonseed meal, there are on hand here at present about 2,000 metric tons. The sifted meal is sold at 152 marks (\$36.18) per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds), which is considered to be a trifle above average price.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

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There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
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Calfskins and Hides

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Chicago Section

Well, Tuesday's storm got in its work, all right.

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$2,225 net to the buyer.

The values on South Water street for butter, eggs, poultry, veal, beef, vegetables, potatoes, etc., are firm.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending February 15 averaged 7.70 cents per pound.

Chicago Aldermen are a unit for increase instead of decrease in policemen's pay. With increased taxation this should be easy for the Aldermen to decide.

Don't allow that bear feeling to get hold of the bit and carry you over the precipice. Hogs haven't touched the four-cent mark yet, to say nothing of that sure 3½ cents talked of so much.

The health department has not been able to get a piece of water that will keep still long enough to make a microscopic inspection of it. Most of it could get out of a straight jacket with ease.

Provisions advanced half a cent a hundred the first day of the week's storm and three-quarters the second day. "Every little bit helps," said the ship's cook as he drained his potatoes into the lake.

The chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey in his report states that the extent of damage to crops and other property by rats, squirrels and birds amounts to more than \$110,000,000 annually.

Bears are certainly plentiful this season, and they're out of hiding, too, prowling around in the open and as aggressive as the devil. Still, there are some wise ones who think bear meat will be plenty—soon, if not earlier.

With a view of giving the Aldermen of the city a chance to get a square meal once in a while, Mayor Busse has asked the Illinois Legislature to give Chicago aldermen \$3,500 per year. They are now getting good clerks' pay, \$1,500.

Armour, it is reported, has taken quite a bunch of May wheat in out of the wet. These reports, however, are not always reliable. Some of these days quite a bunch of other stuff is liable to be taken in, too. Look out for the cars!

Milo M. Hastings has been appointed by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department as inspector of poultry and eggs, with headquarters here. His work is that of a field investigator and is something new for the bureau in this line.

Renters have been given credit for rushing hogs to market, assisted by the corn market. Now it is the assessor who is responsible, it is said. The present conditions, owing to heavy snows, will doubtless stand off the "assessor run" somewhat.

Policemen and detectives are complaining of poor ventilation (circulation not mentioned) in the city hall. The aldermen, however, have not as yet registered any "beef" thereon. Incidentally the ventilation outside has been in first class working order of late.

One well-known provision expert states that liquidation in hog products has not started yet; that with stocks accumulating both here and at other Western packing centers at such a rapid rate, and a continued spot cash demand, there is every prospect of much lower prices.

Lieutenant G. R. Wakefield, of the New York police force, proved that there really is such a person as an honest policeman. He went to Belgium, bought five dogs, and including their price his bill in full was \$364.84. Comptroller Metz figured that most city employees couldn't get past Sandy Hook on the outward trip for that amount.

Joseph Heller, packer, Oconto, Wis., and Miss Gertrude Nagelstock of Ironwood, Mich., got spliced at the Lexington Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday night. Joseph Fisher, mayor of Marinette, Wis., was best man (after Heller) at the wedding, and Miss Corinne Fisher was leading lady (after Mrs. Heller). Members of the American Meat Packers' Association please note.

Sam Wells, for many years hog buyer for the Continental Packing Company, one of the most successful pork packing concerns ever in business in the United States, and latterly with the National Packing Company,

has gone into business on his own account as a commission buyer of hogs. Sam certainly knows the business. He solicits correspondence, as his card on this page indicates.

John Rapp, one of the oldest and best-known inspectors in the packing business, may be seen plowing around Packingtown daily, and now and again in Milwaukee. John was in Milwaukee the other day and, flipping a car, handed the conductor a nickel and said, "transfer, please." "Where you goin'?" says the conductor. "What'nell's that to you!" says John. Allee samee, no destination given, no transfer received in Milwaukee. Something else about Milwaukee: Why the hotel bill do the cars run half a block past the hitching post every time?"

The Council Committee on Judiciary Tuesday voted favorably on three ordinances designed to put an end to the carrying of deadly weapons. One forbids any one carrying a weapon unless he is a sheriff, constable, policeman or coroner. Another obligates the city custodian every six months to take all weapons that come into his possession and dump them into the lake at least five miles from shore. The third requires dealers in weapons to pay a license fee of \$50 per year. If you want to keep a gun in the house you must take out a license, and so on. Well, it will make it safer for the hold-up man and the burglar, anyhow.

Evidence for the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, charging railroads of the Middle West with discriminating against Iowa stock raisers, and seeking a reduction of the interstate rate on livestock in Iowa, has been completed, and on Tuesday the railroads began their defense before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty. E. E. Watson of the Chicago Great Western declared the rates to be as low as they could be if the railroads were to make any earnings. F. P. Eyman of the Chicago & Northwestern corroborated Watson's statements. "Are the earnings on shipments of livestock less than they are on other commodities in Iowa?" was asked. "Yes. Considerably less," he replied. "How about the cost of hauling?" "It costs considerably more to haul livestock in Iowa than it does to haul other commodities."

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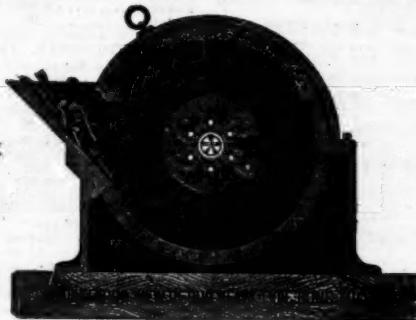
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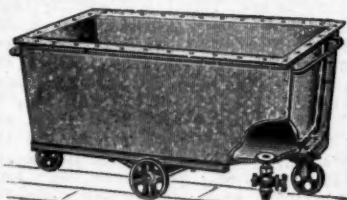
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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Monday, Feb. 10..... | 33,501 | 1,303 | 87,716 | 26,900 |
| Tuesday, Feb. 11..... | 3,543 | 1,386 | 24,368 | 11,179 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 12..... | 15,712 | 1,039 | 87,781 | 15,672 |
| Thursday, Feb. 13..... | 6,150 | 1,210 | 26,706 | 8,891 |
| Friday, Feb. 14..... | 2,301 | 318 | 42,735 | 5,853 |
| Saturday, Feb. 15..... | 251 | 13 | 16,706 | 1,291 |
| Total last week..... | 61,336 | 5,848 | 240,141 | 69,885 |
| Previous week..... | 64,132 | 4,740 | 210,089 | 74,631 |
| Cor. week 1907..... | 61,491 | 6,746 | 178,967 | 81,266 |
| Cor. week 1908..... | 60,996 | 4,150 | 175,981 | 83,300 |

SHIPMENTS.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Monday, Feb. 10..... | 10,003 | 29 | 21,138 | 6,469 |
| Tuesday, Feb. 11..... | 5,581 | 81 | 9,313 | 7,144 |
| Wednesday, Feb. 12..... | 7,140 | 115 | 11,195 | 4,358 |
| Thursday, Feb. 13..... | 5,405 | 95 | 11,363 | 6,306 |
| Friday, Feb. 14..... | 2,493 | 67 | 8,187 | 4,407 |
| Saturday, Feb. 15..... | 266 | — | 7,495 | 1,250 |
| Total last week..... | 31,008 | 386 | 68,591 | 29,934 |
| Previous week..... | 32,313 | 193 | 69,328 | 23,855 |
| Cor. week 1907..... | 28,747 | 243 | 42,750 | 14,000 |
| Cor. week 1908..... | 26,943 | 44 | 63,272 | 17,395 |

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Year to date..... | 438,271 | 26,883 | 1,590,546 | 481,791 |
| Year ago..... | 447,891 | 42,714 | 1,158,515 | 581,976 |
| Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: | | | | |
| Week ending Feb. 15..... | | | | 732,000 |
| Week previous..... | | | | 717,000 |
| Year ago..... | | | | 620,000 |
| Two years ago..... | | | | 474,000 |
| Total to date..... | | | | 5,508,000 |
| Same period, 1907..... | | | | 3,754,000 |
| Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows: | | | | |
| Week Feb. 15, 1908..... | 149,400 | 550,200 | 148,800 | |
| Week ago..... | 150,600 | 516,100 | 164,600 | |
| Year ago..... | 145,900 | 423,600 | 172,600 | |
| Two years ago..... | 101,100 | 376,800 | 182,900 | |
| Total year to date..... | 1,050,000 | 3,802,000 | 986,000 | |
| Same period, 1907..... | 1,101,000 | 2,732,000 | 1,107,000 | |

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Week ending Feb. 15: | | | | |
| Armour & Co..... | | | 42,300 | |
| Swift & Co..... | | | 24,300 | |
| Anglo-American..... | | | 13,500 | |
| Boyd-Lunham..... | | | 10,400 | |
| H. Moore & Co..... | | | 8,100 | |
| Continental P. Co..... | | | — | |
| Hammond & Co..... | | | 8,100 | |
| Morris & Co..... | | | 14,500 | |
| Roberts & Oak..... | | | 8,400 | |
| S. & S..... | | | 25,300 | |
| Western Packing Co..... | | | 9,900 | |
| Omaha Packing Co..... | | | — | |
| Other packers..... | | | 19,900 | |
| Total..... | | | 181,700 | |
| Week ago..... | | | 177,200 | |
| Year ago..... | | | 157,500 | |
| Two years ago..... | | | 125,000 | |
| Total for year to date..... | | | 1,322,000 | |

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

| | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Week Feb. 15, 1908..... | \$5.35 | \$4.31 | \$5.00 | \$6.70 |
| Previous week..... | 5.35 | 4.43 | 5.05 | 6.85 |
| Year ago..... | 5.45 | 7.10 | 5.20 | 7.25 |
| Two years ago..... | 6.15 | 6.08 | 5.20 | 6.85 |
| Three years ago..... | 4.75 | 4.97 | 5.55 | 7.05 |

CATTLE.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Good to prime steers..... | \$5.25@6.10 |
| Fair to good steers..... | 5.00@5.25 |
| Inferior to plain steers..... | 4.00@4.75 |
| Plain to fancy yearlings..... | 5.00@5.85 |
| Plain to fancy cows..... | 3.00@5.00 |
| Plain to fancy heifers..... | 3.75@5.25 |
| Fair to choice feeders..... | 3.50@4.75 |
| Common to choice stockers..... | 2.25@3.50 |
| Good cutting and fair beef cows..... | 2.40@2.75 |
| Cannons..... | 1.50@2.25 |
| Common to choice bulls..... | 2.50@4.75 |
| Calves, common to fair..... | 4.00@6.00 |
| Calves, good to fancy..... | 6.00@7.25 |

HOGS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up..... | \$4.15@4.27½ |
| Mixed packers and barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up..... | 4.20@4.30 |
| Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 4.25@4.40 | |
| Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up..... | 4.20@4.35 |
| Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 150 and 200 lbs..... | 4.15@4.25 |
| Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs..... | 2.75@4.30 |
| Throw-outs, all weights..... | 3.50@4.00 |
| Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs..... | 3.50@3.75 |
| Pigs, 90 to 125 lbs..... | 3.75@4.20 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Good to prime wethers..... | \$5.10@5.00 |
| Fair to good wethers..... | 4.00@5.10 |
| Fair to prime ewes..... | 3.50@5.25 |
| Fair to good native lambs..... | 6.75@6.50 |
| Good to fancy native lambs..... | 6.50@7.00 |
| Fed wethers..... | 5.00@5.40 |
| Clipped wethers..... | 5.00@5.30 |
| Fed lambs..... | 6.50@7.00 |
| Feeding lambs..... | 4.25@6.65 |
| Cull lambs..... | 4.50@6.00 |
| Bucks and stags..... | 3.50@5.00 |
| Yearlings..... | 5.00@6.50 |
| Breeding ewes..... | 3.50@5.10 |

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.25 | \$11.27½ | \$11.00 | \$11.27½ |
| July..... | 11.02½ | 11.07½ | 11.42½ | 11.07½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.17½ | 7.25 | 7.12½ | 7.25 |
| July..... | 7.40 | 7.45 | 7.35 | 7.45 |
| Sept..... | 7.55 | 7.60 | 7.55 | 7.60 |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.35 | 6.40 | 6.25 | 6.37½ |
| July..... | 6.60 | 6.72½ | 6.52½ | 6.67½ |

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1908.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.30 | \$11.42½ | \$11.20 | \$11.25 |
| July..... | 11.07½ | 11.50 | 11.02½ | 11.05 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.27½ | 7.32½ | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| July..... | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.45 | 7.45 |
| Sept..... | 7.07½ | 7.07½ | 7.02½ | 7.07½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.37½ | 6.37½ |
| July..... | 6.72½ | 6.75 | 6.65 | 6.65 |

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1908.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.30 | \$11.40 | \$11.27½ | \$11.37½ |
| July..... | 11.05 | 11.50 | 11.05 | 11.75 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.27½ | 7.37½ | 7.30 | 7.37½ |
| July..... | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 |
| Sept..... | 7.07½ | 7.07½ | 7.02½ | 7.07½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.40 | 6.45 | 6.40 | 6.45 |
| July..... | 6.72½ | 6.75 | 6.67½ | 6.72½ |

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1908.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.42½ | \$11.42½ | \$11.25 | \$11.27½ |
| July..... | 11.00 | 11.52½ | 11.05 | 11.05 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.42½ | 7.42½ | 7.32½ | 7.32½ |
| July..... | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.52½ | 7.52½ |
| Sept..... | 7.62½ | 7.62½ | 7.57 | 7.57 |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.37½ | 6.40 |
| July..... | 6.77½ | 6.77½ | 6.67½ | 6.70 |
| Sept..... | 7.00 | 7.00 | 6.92½ | 6.92½ |

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.40 | \$11.40 | \$11.12 | \$11.17 |
| July..... | 11.75 | 11.75 | 11.50 | 11.55 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.32 | 7.32 | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| July..... | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.45 | 7.45 |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.37 | 6.37 | 6.32 | 6.32 |
| July..... | 6.67 | 6.67 | 6.57 | 6.62 |

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1908.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| PORK—(Per bbl.)— | | | | |
| May..... | \$11.05 | \$11.30 | \$11.05 | \$11.22 |
| July..... | 11.50 | 11.65 | 11.50 | 11.60 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)— | | | | |
| May..... | 7.22 | 7.37 | 7.22 | 7.32 |
| July..... | 7.42 | 7.56 | 7.42 | 7.52 |
| RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| May..... | 6.50 | 6.40 | 6.27 | 6.25 |
| July..... | 6.57 | 6.67 | 6.57 | 6.65 |

† Bid. ‡ Asked.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Feb. 19.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7; 18@20 ave., 7½@7¾; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 8½@8¾; 18@20 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; 14@16 ave., 7½; 18@20 ave., 7½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 6¾; 14@16 ave., 6¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 7½@7¾; 18@20 ave., 7½@7¾; 20@22 ave., 7½@7¾; 22@24 ave., 7½; 24@26 ave., 7½; 26@28 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 5½@5¾; 6@7 ave., 5½; 6@8 ave., 5½@5¾; 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5; No. 1 S. P. New York shoulders, 8@10 ave., 5½; 10@12 ave., 5½; 12@14 ave., 5½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 8¾; 8@10 ave., 8; 10@12 ave., 7¾. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|------|
| Native Rib Roast..... | 10 | 630 |
| Native Sirloin Steaks..... | 10 | 620 |
| Native Porterhouse Steaks..... | 10 | 625 |
| Native Pot Roasts..... | 10 | 610 |
| Rib Roasts from light cattle..... | 10 | 613½ |
| Beef Stew..... | 5 | 613 |
| Boneless Corned Briskets, Native..... | 5 | 610 |
| Corned Rumps, Native..... | 5 | 610 |
| Corned Ribs..... | 5 | 610 |
| Corned Flanks..... | 5 | 610 |
| Round Steaks..... | 10 | 613½ |
| Round Roasts..... | 10 | 613½ |
| Shoulder Steaks..... | 5 | 610 |
| Shoulder Roasts..... | 5 | 610 |
| Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed..... | 5 | 610 |
| Roiled Roast..... | 10 | 613½ |

Lamb.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb..... | \$2.25 |
| Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb..... | 1.50 |
| Hind Quarters..... | 1.50 |
| Fore Quarters..... | 1.25 |
| Legs, fancy..... | .18 |
| Stew..... | .08@10 |
| Shoulders..... | .12 |
| Chops, Ribs and Loin..... | .25 |
| Chops, Frenched..... | .15 each |

Mutton.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|------|
| Legs..... | 14 | 610 |
| Stew..... | 5 | 610 |
| Shoulders..... | 10 | 610 |
| Hind Quarters..... | 10 | 613½ |
| Fore Quarters..... | 10 | 610 |
| Rib and Loin Chops..... | 30 | 610 |

Pork.

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Pork Loin | 9 9 |
| Pork Chops | 10 10 |
| Pork Shoulders | 8 8 |
| Pork Tenderloins | 20 8 |
| Pork Butts | 9 8 |
| Spare Ribs | 7 8 |
| Blades | 7 8 |
| Hocks | 7 8 |
| Pigs' Heads | 6 8 |
| Leaf Lard | 10 8 |

Veal.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----|
| Hind Quarters..... | 14 | 610 |
| Fore Quarters..... | 10 | 610 |
| Legs..... | 16 | 610 |
| Breasts..... | 8 | 610 |
| Shoulders..... | 10 | 610 |
| Outlets..... | 20 | 610 |
| Rib and Loin Chops..... | 14 | 610 |

Butchers' Offal.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Suet | 3½ @ 4½ |
| Tallow | 2 @ 3½ |
| Mixed Bone and Tallow | 1 @ 2½ |
| Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs | 10 @ 12 |
| Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons) | 65 @ 75 |

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Chickens—Spring..... | 611 |
| Turkeys..... | 612 |
| Fowls..... | 611 |
| Roosters..... | 617 |
| Ducks..... | 611 |
| Geese, per dozen..... | \$5.00@7.00 |

Dressed Poultry.

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Turkeys..... | 616 |
| Chickens..... | 611½ |
| Ducks..... | 611 |
| Geese..... | 610 |
| Roosters..... | 617 |

Veal.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-----|
| Choice..... | 8 | 610 |
| Good..... | 7 | 610 |
| Medium..... | 6 | 610 |
| Coarse, heavy..... | 4 | 610 |
| Coarse, small..... | 3 | 610 |

Dressed Beef.

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Ribs, No. 1..... | 614 |
| Ribs, No. 2..... | 612 |
| Ribs, No. 3..... | 617 |
| Loins, No. 1..... | 616½ |
| Loins, No. 2..... | 614 |
| Loins, No. 3..... | 614 |
| Rounds, No. 1..... | 614 |
| Rounds, No. 2..... | 614 |
| Rounds, No. 3..... | 614 |
| Chucks, No. 1..... | 614 |
| Chucks, No. 2..... | 614 |
| Chucks, No. 3..... | 614 |
| Plates, No. 1..... | 614 |
| Plates, No. 2..... | 614 |
| Plates, No. 3..... | 614 |

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Good Native Steers | @ 9 1/2 |
| Native Steers, Medium | @ 9 |
| Heifers, Good | @ 8 1/2 |
| Cows | @ 7 1/2 |
| Hind Quarters, Choice | @ 10 1/4 |
| Fore Quarters, Choice | @ 7 1/2 |

Beef Cuts.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Steer Chucks | @ 6 1/2 |
| Cow Chucks | @ 6 |
| Boneless Chucks | @ 6 1/2 |
| Medium Plates | @ 4 1/2 |
| Steer Plates | @ 5 1/2 |
| Cow Rounds | @ 7 1/2 |
| Steer Rounds | @ 8 1/2 |
| Cow Loins, Medium | @ 12 1/2 |
| Steer Loins, Heavy | @ 16 1/2 |
| Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 | @ 24 |
| Strip Loins | @ 20 |
| Sirloin Butts | @ 11 |
| Shoulder Clods | @ 8 1/2 |
| Rolls | @ 11 1/2 |
| Rump Butts | @ 7 1/2 |
| Trimnings | @ 4 1/2 |
| Shank | @ 4 |
| Cow Ribs, Heavy | @ 11 1/2 |
| Cow Ribs, Common, Light | @ 8 1/2 |
| Steer Ribs, Light | @ 13 |
| Steer Ribs, Heavy | @ 13 1/2 |
| Loins Ends, steer-native | @ 11 1/2 |
| Loins Ends, cow | @ 10 |
| Hanging Tenderloins | @ 5 |
| Flank Steak | @ 10 |

Beef Offal.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Livers | @ 4 1/2 |
| Hearts | @ 4 |
| Tongues | @ 12 |
| Sweetbreads | @ 16 |
| Ox Tail, per lb. | @ 2 |
| Fresh Butts, plain | @ 2 1/2 |
| Brains | @ 6 |
| Kidneys, each | @ 6 |
| Brains | @ 6 |

Veal.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Heavy Carcass Veal | @ 7 1/2 |
| Light Carcass | @ 8 1/2 |
| Good Carcass | @ 11 |
| Good Saddles | @ 13 |
| Medium Racks | @ 9 1/2 |
| Good Racks | @ 10 |

Veal Offal.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Brains, each | @ 6 |
| Sweetbreads | @ 50 |
| Ploeks | @ 40 |
| Heads, each | @ 10 |

Lambs.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Medium Cawl | @ 11 |
| Good Cawl | @ 12 |
| Round Dressed Lambs | @ 13 1/2 |
| Saddles Cawl | @ 12 1/2 |
| R. D. Lamb Saddles | @ 13 1/2 |
| Cawl Lamb Racks | @ 9 1/2 |
| R. D. Lamb Racks | @ 10 1/2 |
| Lamb Fries, per pair | @ 10 |
| Lamb Tongues, each | @ 8 |
| Lamb Kidneys, each | @ 2 |

Mutton.

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Medium Sheep | @ 9 1/2 |
| Good Sheep | @ 10 1/2 |
| Medium Saddles | @ 10 1/2 |
| Good Saddles | @ 12 1/2 |
| Medium Racks | @ 9 |
| Good Racks | @ 9 1/2 |
| Mutton Legs | @ 11 |
| Mutton Stew | @ 7 |
| Mutton Loins | @ 10 1/2 |
| Sheep Tongues, each | @ 8 |
| Sheep Heads, each | @ 10 |

Fresh Pork, Etc.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Dressed Hogs | 9 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Pork loins | @ 8 |
| Leaf Lard | @ 7 1/2 |
| Tenderloins | @ 18 |
| Spare Ribs | @ 6 |
| Butts | @ 6 1/2 |
| Hocks | @ 5 |
| Trimnings | @ 5 |
| Tails | @ 5 |
| Snouts | @ 3 1/2 |
| Pigs' Feet | @ 3 |
| Pigs' Heads | @ 4 |
| Blade Bones | @ 5 |
| Cheek Meat | @ 5 |
| Hog Plucks | @ 4 1/2 |
| Neck Bones | @ 2 |
| Skinned Shoulders | @ 6 |
| Pork Hearts | @ 3 |
| Pork Kidneys | @ 3 1/2 |
| Slip Bones | @ 3 1/2 |
| Tail Bones | @ 4 |
| Brains | @ 6 |
| Backfat | @ 6 |
| Hams | @ 9 |
| Calas | @ 8 |
| Bellies | @ 10 1/2 |
| Shoulders | @ 6 |

SAUSAGE.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Columbia Cloth Bologna | @ 6 1/2 |
| Bologna, larger, long, round and cloth | @ 6 1/2 |
| Choice Bologna | @ 7 1/2 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Viennas | @ 8 |
| Frankfurters | @ 8 |
| Blood, Liver and Headcheese | @ 7 |
| Tongue | @ 9 |
| White Tongue | @ 9 |
| Mixed Sausage | @ 9 1/2 |
| Prepared Sausage | @ 9 |
| New England Sausage | @ 10 |
| Compressed Luncheon Sausage | @ 9 |
| Special Compressed Ham | @ 9 |
| Berliner Sausage | @ 9 1/2 |
| Boneless Sausage | @ 13 1/2 |
| Oxford Sausage | @ 12 1/2 |
| Polish Sausage | @ 8 |
| Garlic | @ 8 |
| Smoked Sausage | @ 8 |
| Farm Sausage | @ 12 |
| Pork Sausage, bulk or link | @ 9 |
| Pork Sausage, short link | @ 9 1/2 |
| Special Prepared Sausage | @ 8 1/2 |
| Boneless Pigs' Feet | @ 7 |
| Hams, Bologna | @ 8 |

Summer Sausage.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry | @ 18 |
| German Salami, Medium Dry | @ 15 1/2 |
| Holsteiner | @ 11 1/2 |
| Mettwurst, New | @ 11 1/2 |
| Farmer | @ 12 1/2 |
| Italian Salami, New | @ 19 |
| Monarque Cervelat | @ 16 |

Sausage in Oil.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Smoked Sausage, 1-50 | \$4.00 |
| Smoked Sausage, 2-20 | 3.50 |
| Bologna, 1-50 | 3.50 |
| Bologna, 2-20 | 3.50 |
| Frankfurt, 1-50 | 4.00 |
| Frankfurt, 2-20 | 3.50 |

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels | \$3.50 |
| Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 5.00 |
| Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels | 7.75 |
| Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels | 11.50 |
| Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels | 14.00 |
| Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels | 32.00 |

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

| | Per doz. |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1 lb., 2 doz. to case | \$1.45 |
| 2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case | 2.50 |
| 4 lbs., 1 doz. to case | 5.25 |
| 8 lbs., 1 doz. to case | 8.00 |
| 14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case | 18.50 |

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

| | Per doz. |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box | \$2.25 |
| 2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box | 5.55 |
| 4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box | 6.80 |
| 8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box | 11.60 |
| 16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box | 22.00 |
| 2, 5 and 10-lb. tins | 1.75 per lb. |

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls. | @ 18.00 |
| Plate Beef | @ 12.00 |
| Extra Mess Beef | @ 11.00 |
| Prime Mess Beef | @ 11.50 |
| Beef Hams | @ 13.00 |
| Rump Butts | @ 12.00 |
| Mess Pork | @ 12.50 |
| Clear Fat Backs | @ 14.50 |
| Family Back Pork | @ 15.00 |
| Bean Pork | @ 11.50 |

LARD.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes. | @ 9 1/2 |
| Pure lard | @ 8 1/2 |
| Lard, substitutes, tes. | @ 7 1/2 |
| Lard, compound | @ 7 1/2 |
| Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels | @ 45 |
| Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/2 to 1 c. over tierces. | |

BUTTERINE.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Nos. 1 to 6, natural color | @ 12 @ 17 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg. | @ 9 1/2 |
| Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg. | @ 9 |
| Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg. | @ 9 1/2 |
| Fat Backs, 12@14 avg. | @ 8 1/2 |
| Regular Plates | @ 7 1/2 |
| Short Clears | @ 7 |
| Butts | @ 6 1/2 |
| Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1/2 c. more. | |

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Hams, 12 lbs., avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Hams, 16 lbs., avg. | @ 10 1/2 |
| Skinned Hams | @ 9 1/2 |
| Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg. | @ 8 |
| Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg. | @ 8 |
| New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg. | @ 8 1/2 |
| Breakfast Bacon, fancy | @ 16 1/2 |
| Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg. | @ 12 |
| English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg. | @ 13 1/2 |
| Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg. | @ 11 |
| Dried Beef Sets | @ 16 1/2 |
| Dried Beef Insides | @ 18 1/2 |
| Dried Beef Knuckles | @ 18 |
| Dried Beef Outsides | @ 16 |
| Regular Rolled Hams | @ 14 |
| Smoked Hams | @ 12 |
| Boiled Calas | @ 18 1/2 |
| Cooked Loins | @ 18 1/2 |
| Cooked Rolled Shoulders | @ 13 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Rounds, per set | @ 14 |
| Export Rounds | @ 18 |
| Middles, per set | @ 28 |
| Beef bungs, per piece | @ 5 |
| Hog casings, as picked | @ 22 |
| Hog casings, free of salt | @ 45 |
| Hog middles, per set | @ 9 |
| Hog bungs, export | @ 13 |
| Hog bungs, large mediums | @ 7 1/2 |
| Hog bungs, prime | @ 5 |
| Hog bungs, narrow | @ 2 1/2 |
| Imported wide sheep casings | @ 85 |
| Imported medium wide sheep casings | @ 80 |
| Imported medium sheep casings | @ 70 |
| Beef casings | @ 5 1/2 |
| Beef bladders, medium | @ 6 |
| Beef bladders, small, per doz. | @ 15 |
| Hog stomachs, per piece | @ 4 |

FERTILIZERS.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Dried Blood, per unit | \$2.55 @ 2.60 |
| Hoof meal, per unit | @ 2.45 |
| Concent. tankage, 15% per unit | @ 2.45 |
| Ground tankage, 12% per unit | \$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 13% per unit | 2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 10% per unit | 2.42 1/2 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 8 and 20% per unit | 2.30 and 10c. |
| Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit | @ 19.00 |
| Ground raw bone, per ton | @ 25.00 |
| Ground steam bone, per ton | @ 18.00 |
| Unground tankage, per ton less than ground | @ 50c. |

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average | \$275.00 |
| Horns, black, per ton | 25.00 |
| Horns, striped, per ton | 30.00 |
| Horns, white, per ton | 35.00 |
| Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton | 32.50 |
| Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton | 65.75 |
| Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton | 77.50 |
| Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton | 100.00 |
| Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton | 25.00 |

LARDS.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Prime steam, cash | @ 7.05 |
| Prime steam, loose | @ 6.50 |
| Compound | @ 6 1/2 |
| Leaf | 7 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |

STEARINES.

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| Prime oleo | @ 7 1/2 |
| Oleo No. 2 | @ 6 1/2 |
| Mutton | @ 7 1/2 |
| Tallow | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Grease | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |

OILS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces | .64 @ .68 |
| Extra No. 1 lard oil | .48 @ .50 |
| No. 1 lard oil | .43 @ .45 |
| No. 2 lard oil | .41 @ .42 |
| Oleo oil, extra | .10 @ .10 1/2 |
| Oleo stock | .8 @ .9 |
| Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls. | .55 @ .58 |
| Acidless tallow oil, bbls. | .54 @ .55 |
| Corn oil, loose | @ 1.10 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Edible | 5 1/2 @ 6 |
| Prime city | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Choice country | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers' prime | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 1 | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Packers' No. 2 | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Kenders' No. 1 | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |

GREASES.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| White, choice | 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| White, "A" | 5 @ 5 1/2 |
| White, "B" | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Bone | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Horse | 4 @ 4 1/2 |
| Yellow | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2 |
| Brown | 3 1/2 @ 4 |
| Blue Stock | @ 4 |
| Neatfoot Grease | @ 4 1/2 |
| Garbage Grease | @ 3 1/2 |

COTTONSEED OILS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| P. S. Y., loose | 34 @ 35 |
| P. S. Y., soap grade | 33 1/2 @ 34 |
| Soap, bbls., concn. | @ 25% F. A. 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 |
| Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A. | 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 |

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Tierces | 1.65 @ 1.72 1/2 |
| Barrels, ash | 1.17 1/2 @ 1.20 |
| Barrels, oak | 1.45 @ 1.47 1/2 |

CURING MATERIALS.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Refined saltpeter | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| Boric acid, crystal to powdered | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| Borax | 4 1/2 @ 5 |
| Sugar | |
| White, clarified | @ 4 1/2 |
| Plantation, granulated | @ 4 1/2 |
| Yellow, clarified | @ 4 |
| Salt | |
| Ashton, in bags, 225 lbs. | \$2.25 |
| English packing, in bags, 224 lbs. | 1.45 |
| Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton | 2.65 |
| Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton | 3.25 |
| Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x | 1.10 |

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW LARD OIL CRACKLINGS GLYCESTER

GREASE NEATFOOT OIL BONES

STEARINES TALLOW OIL BONE MEAL

FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS

IF YOU WANT TO SELL, WRITE US.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 19.

With nearly 37,000 fresh receipts of cattle on Monday the market was dull and slow, most everything selling 10c. to 15c. lower. A few choice well-finished cattle of desirable weights sold early at about steady prices. There was a very small shipping demand for the medium steers, and a narrow demand for the light weights, consequently trade on these kinds was very slow all day, but considering the heavy receipts, sellers managed to close out at very good prices. On Tuesday, with 4,500 fresh arrivals, the market was about steady at Monday's prices. Today (Wednesday), with 17,000 estimated receipts, not over one-half arriving on account of the severe storm, the market was active, most sales being 10c. to 15c. higher or fully as good as at last week's close. There are a great many cattle still back which will not be sold to-day, but will be on the market to-morrow, and we do not look for any improvement the balance of this week over today's prices. Cattle are selling to-day fully as high as at any time last week. The proportion of butcher stock arriving this week has been small, and while the medium grades of cows and canners and cutters sold 10c. lower on Monday, the good to choice butcher cows and heifers sold fully steady. Since then there has been a good inquiry for all grades, and prices to-day are at the highest point of the season, some good to choice cows and heifers selling fully 25c. per cwt. higher than on last Monday. Bulls selling fully steady. The demand for stockers and feeders to-day was limited, but very few arriving, and prices did not show much change from last week, excepting on the good quality strong-weight feeders which are selling 10c. higher. Plain feeders and the common grades of light-weight stockers still very slow sale.

Hog receipts show a material decrease for the first three days of this week, and on Monday the market opened strong to 10c. higher, but at the close all of the early advance was lost and the market was just about steady with last week's close. Yesterday, however, prices ruled about steady with the best time Monday and while 35,000 hogs were reported due to arrive this morning, on account of the very severe snowstorm trains were very late and only about 18,000 hogs arrived in time to be sold. Prices to-day were 10c. higher, with an extreme top of \$4.60, bulk of the good hogs selling from \$4.45 to \$4.55. It is barely possible that receipts will be lighter for the balance of the week, as many of the railroads, so we understand, are refusing to accept stock for shipment, and this should cause a material decrease in the runs, and it is reasonable to suppose that prices will show a substantial advance.

Receipts of sheep are about the same as last week. The market has been very slow on lambs and yearlings, with a 10c. to 15c. decline. Export demand good, anything suitable for export selling at strong prices. Most of the fat lambs selling from \$6.50 to \$6.75; tops, \$6.90; fat wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.60; light weight fat yearlings, \$6@6.25; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.85; fat ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; extra heavy fat ewes, \$5.25; feeding lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.75; feeding wethers scarce, selling around \$4.50; feeding yearlings in small supply, selling around \$5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 36,200; last week, 37,100; same week last year, 40,000. Large percentage of receipts is beef steers; demand good; heavy steers strong to 15c. higher, but closing with part of advance lost; top, \$5.75; light steers, 15@25c. higher and active; bulk of beef steers, \$4.90@5.50. Cows

and heifers and all butcher grades, 20@30c. higher; cows, \$3.25@5; heifers, \$3.80@5.25; bulls, \$3@4.25. Best veals, \$6@6.50. The small number of quarantines on the market were in line with natives; steers, \$4.30@5. Stockers and feeders active at 10@15c. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 64,800; last week, 94,900; same week last year, 68,000. Bad shipping weather and the drop in prices last week have kept the supply down this week; the market has tended upward, but buyers have acted slowly. Prices are lower to-day, but 10@15c. above last Friday. Pigs are a quarter higher and erratic. The provision market is the basis of the reluctant attitude of buyers. Top, \$4.45; bulk, \$4.15@4.40.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 36,600; last week, 40,200; same week last year, 44,100. Fluctuating markets with small net change were again the rule in the mutton trade this week. Lambs were in heavy proportion; liberal receipts are anticipated the next few weeks. Lambs, \$6.40@6.80; yearlings, \$5.40@6.20; wethers, \$5@5.35; ewes, \$4.50@4.90. Considerable feeding stuff is going out.

HIDES are weak; green salted, 4½@6c.; bulls, 3@4½c.; dry flint butcher, 11@13c.; dry salt, 8@10c.; dry glue, 5@6c.

Packers' purchases this week:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Amer. D. B. & P. Co. | 580 | — | — |
| Armour | 4,227 | 15,601 | 5,474 |
| Cudahy | 2,790 | 12,061 | 2,909 |
| Fowler | 990 | — | 1,990 |
| Morris | 3,414 | 11,918 | 3,636 |
| Ruddy | 620 | — | — |
| Schwartzschild | 3,714 | 9,322 | 3,867 |
| Swift | 3,900 | 13,200 | 5,215 |

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Feb. 18.

Notwithstanding the tolerably liberal run of cattle last week, the market closed in good shape, with prices for both beef steers and cow stuff in the neighborhood of 10@15c. higher. So far this week there has been no material change, and unless there is a sharp increase in supplies in the near future prospects are favorable for a good trade from now on. Eastern markets are reported fairly active and there has been better buying here for shipping and export account than for some time past. Cows and heifers show fully as much improvement as fat cattle as packers evidently want cheap beef and cow stuff furnishes this better than the poorer grades of steers. Good to choice 1,200 to 1,500-pound beefs are quoted at \$5.10@5.60; fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefs at \$4.50@5, and common to fair stuff at \$3.75@4.40. Cows and heifers sell at a range of \$2@4.50, with fair to good butcher grades very largely at \$3@3.85. Stockers and feeders are selling fully 25c. higher than a week ago at a range of \$3@4.75, the bulk at \$3.50@4.25. A heavy snowstorm throughout the West to-day means lighter supplies for several days.

Hogs hit the toboggan hard last week showing a decline of 15@20c., and although part of this decline has been regained the market is not far from the low point of the season. Both local packers and Eastern buyers are taking the hogs freely at the prices, and although receipts continue largely in excess of a year ago there is never the slightest appearance of a glut in the market. Heavy and butcher grades still have the preference with buyers and underweight stuff sells at a discount of 50@75c. For good hogs of all weights, however, the range is not very wide. There were pretty close to 12,000 hogs here to-day in spite of the snowstorm, and the market was generally a nickel higher. Tops brought \$4.30 as against \$4.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$4.05@4.15, as against \$4.15@4.25 a week ago.

Sheep prices have held remarkably steady of late, although the close last week was somewhat stronger. Packers are rather bearish in their views, but on account of the meagre offerings they have been unable to pound prices very much. This week supplies have been heavier and prices have been working lower on all but the good mutton grades. Lambs are all of 10@15c. lower than last week. Fat lambs sell at \$6.25@6.75; yearlings at \$5.25@5.85; wethers at \$5@5.25, and ewes at \$4.50@5.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 18.

Cattle receipts, as in other lines of live stock, are moving marketward in more moderate volume than for some time past. It is likely that the heavy snows and floods in several sections of the country are having their effect on the movement of stock, and that the falling off does not represent a true condition of supplies in the country or the humor of holders towards the market. There is a very fair demand for all classes of beef cattle and prices are being fairly well sustained, although not as yet developing any material degree of strength in prices for steers. It is noted that a better class of steers is beginning to show up on this market, which is perhaps due in some measure to the fact that recently there has opened up an outlet that calls for the best cattle the country makes and the local contingent of buyers have been bidding up for them. Good, fat, weighty steers at present are selling at \$5.25@5.75, and anything strictly prime would sell around or over the \$6 mark. Short fed light to medium weight steers are going largely at \$4.75@5.25; common and fair \$4.25@4.75. All classes of butcher stuff are selling readily and at high prices. Stockers and feeders are holding about steady with demand not urgent.

There is a big falling off noted in the movement of hogs this week at all markets. The shrinkage at this point amounting to 11,000 in to-day's compared with last week, while five markets decreased 78,000. Sellers are, of course, attempting to force prices up on this decrease, but packers are slow to grant advances. To-day's market ruled about a dime higher than the close last week, but the advance was apparently paid under protest and it looks like a fight before packers will allow prices to go back unless receipts drop down to a famine volume. The bulk of hogs here to-day sold at \$4.20@4.35, with tops making \$4.40, some big 460 pound averages being included in the sales at the top price. Quality is not quite as good as it was some time ago, and weights are running considerably lighter.

The value of sheep receipts is showing a small increase, as Colorado feeders are beginning to ship more freely. Market is rather weaker than a week or ten days ago, and it is doubtful whether extremely high prices will be seen unless hogs and pork prices should take a sudden upward jump. Best lambs are now selling around \$6.75, top yearlings \$6.15, fed ewes \$4.95, and wethers \$5.50.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 17, 1908.

| | Beef. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|---------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City | 3,777 | — | 1,103 | 14,318 | 24,383 |
| Sixtieth street | 2,613 | 50 | 1,713 | 7,340 | — |
| Fortieth street | — | — | — | — | 21,800 |
| Lehigh Valley | 4,025 | — | 545 | 19,700 | — |
| Weehawken | 340 | — | — | — | — |
| West Shore Railroad | 1,332 | — | — | — | — |
| Scattering | 63 | 141 | 38 | 5,100 | — |
| Totals | 12,087 | 115 | 3,592 | 41,396 | 51,283 |
| Totals last week | 12,421 | 89 | 2,750 | 43,338 | 46,208 |

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

| | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Live Qrs. of Beef. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Name and Steamship. | | | |
| Schwarschild & Sulzb., St. Rovic. | 419 | — | 2,000 |
| Schwarschild & Sulzb., St. St. Paul | — | — | 1,300 |
| J. Shamberg & Son, St. Rovic. | 400 | — | — |
| Morris Beef Co., St. Rovic. | — | — | 2,850 |
| Morris Beef Co., St. Oceanic. | — | — | 2,050 |
| Morris Beef Co., St. St. Paul. | — | — | 1,500 |
| Swift Beef Co., St. Oceanic. | — | — | 2,150 |
| Armour & Co., St. St. Paul. | — | — | 1,100 |
| Total exports | 819 | — | 12,950 |
| Total exports last week | 1,770 | 1,064 | 13,800 |

Retail Section

ANOTHER SUNDAY OPENING BILL.

Another bill permitting butchers and other tradesmen to keep their shops open on Sunday has been introduced in the New York legislature. The first measure, that of Assemblyman Graubard, of New York, was based on the plea that the poor East Sider had no way of keeping his meats over Saturday night. The new measure, fathered by Assemblyman Strauss, of New York, makes no pretense of that kind, but comes out plainly giving any person who observes another day of the week as holy day the right to do business on Sunday. The meat trade will oppose both bills.

NEED FOR LOCAL INSPECTION.

As the result of the sale of a diseased hog by a farmer who was peddling meat about the streets of La Crosse, Wis., the city authorities are instituting a vigorous campaign which will undoubtedly lead to a local meat inspection service in the city. The La Crosse County Medical Society have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the move and the securing of patrons from buying diseased meat. The agitation is directed against the farmers who have been selling uninspected meats about the city. The butchers have also expressed themselves as favoring the establishment of a local inspection service.

DO AWAY WITH CREDIT NUISANCE.

That butchers are coming to a realization of the fact that extended or long time credits to customers is an abuse, is shown by the numerous reports received in which butchers are quoted as shutting down on the nuisance. The butchers of Scottsdale, Pa., are the latest to go on record as unanimous in their decision to sell for cash or limited credit only. They came to this decision at a recent meeting and after March 1, with but one exception, the butchers in that town will do a cash business. In defense of their position they state that they are compelled to do this in order to protect themselves. They further state that the customers will reap certain of the benefits for the butcher will be able to lower the price of all meats after the system gets to working properly.

MEATS FREE FROM FLIES AND DUST.

Among the provisions of the Kansas pure food law is one requiring all meats, vegetables, etc., displayed in show windows to be covered so that flies and dirt cannot reach them. This requirement, like many other regulations, has not been universally obeyed. It is stated that the opening of another fly season will witness a general and determined effort to enforce this section of the law.

Such a requirement should be in active force in every state and territory during the fly season. The New York Times recently declared that the common house fly is actually more dangerous than the tiger of the jungle, more deadly in its effects than the poisonous cobra. This is scarcely an exaggeration. In

every community there should be waged against the common fly a warfare quite as rigorous as that against the mosquito.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Abbott of Texas publishes a circular letter calling particular attention to the regulations of the state pure food law concerning the care and sale of fresh fish, oysters, fresh meat, milk, milk products and butter. All these articles of food must be kept free from flies and vermin which might injuriously affect them. Commissioner Abbott declares that he does not wish to oppress anyone, but he means to enforce the law and to that end is about to appoint inspectors in all towns and cities, whose business it will be to assist. He pays the trade a compliment in saying that the great majority are making every effort to sustain him in the enforcement of law.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR PLAN REJECTED.

The voters of Hull, England, have rejected by an immense majority the proposition to establish a municipal abattoir for that city, which would involve the abolition of all private slaughterhouses and compel all butchers to patronize the public institution. The conduct of public slaughterhouses in Great Britain has apparently not been sufficient successful or profitable to inspire the taxpayers of Hull with a desire to adopt the plan.

REMOVING SCRATCHES FROM GLASS.

A formula for removing scratches from show cases is given by the Hardware Reporter as follows: "Dissolve one ounce of white wax in a pint of pure turpentine. To dissolve the wax place the vessel containing the turpentine over a burner and warm, and apply with a soft cloth. This will in every case greatly improve the surface."

HOW CHICAGO BUTCHERS CUT BEEF.

Chicago retail butchers cut beef as follows: Neck, chuck, prime rib, porterhouse, sirloin, rump, round, brisket, plate, flank, shin and shank.

TRADE INFORMATION OF VALUE.

Do you keep an eye on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Watch it every week. It's page 20.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The meat market of A. Buettner at St. Paul, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

The John Westreicher Company of Evanston, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to deal in groceries and meat. W. S. Vose, H. E. Page and A. Frake are the incorporators.

The De Ridder meat market at De Ridder, La., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Dunn & Edge at Teague, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

Timothy Bergin, a meat dealer at Derby, Conn., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,179.85; assets, \$625.87.

A. E. Dougherty has opened a new meat market at Keokuk, Ia.

The meat market of Fred Meyer at Milwaukee, Wis., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of the Gordon Davies Meat Company at New Liskeard, Canada, has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of Cope Brothers at Englewood, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

Benj. Stelzman has sold his grocery and meat business at Ladysmith, Wis., to L. E. Chambers.

John Olson has purchased the meat market of Harm & Son at Arapahoe, Neb.

W. F. Purdy has sold his meat market at O'Neill, Neb., to A. H. Poe.

Durand & Garber have purchased the meat market of Chas. Blake at Fairbury, Neb.

A. T. Kiblan is putting in a meat market at Milan, Wash.

Nelson & Swanson have opened a meat market in their new building at La Conner, Wash.

Arnel & Morris have just opened a new butcher shop at Milton, Ore.

D. Bishop has engaged in the meat business at Harrison, Ida.

J. C. Snively will soon open a new meat market at Murray, Neb.

Howick & Ellison have opened a meat market at 6317 Twentieth avenue, Seattle, Wash.

L. A. Johnson has purchased the meat market of Nels Ewald, at 2813 W. 43d street, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. A. Nelson has sold his interest in the Lindsborg Grocery & Meat Company at Lindsborg, Kas., to O. M. Runbeck.

M. G. Swartz has sold out his meat market at Baldwin, Kas., to Fischer & Downs.

Roesler & Peterson have succeeded Herman Roesler in the meat business at Junction City, Kas., and they are about to move to a new location.

Keck & Son have opened a new meat market at Valparaiso, Neb.

Emil Krohn of Avoca, Ia., is now the proprietor of a meat market in Dunlap, Ia.

Oscar Inman has purchased the meat business of T. H. Pickerel at Randolph, Ia.

Keeping Old Trade

IS JUST AS IMPORTANT AS

Getting New Customers

But you can do both by carrying DOVE BRAND HAMS AND BACON

There is fifty years of experience in selecting and curing behind them. They always "taste like more." That is why they make and hold customers.

John C. Roth Packing Co.

Government Inspection.

CINCINNATI, O.

The meat and grocery store of W. W. Brown at West Terre Haute, Ind., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

Theodore Doerner has opened a new meat market at La Porte, Ind.

Alfred Young's meat market at Geneseo, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

M. L. Miller has purchased the Rogers meat market at Millersburg, O.

John McIver, a butcher at Warwick, N. D., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at \$4,820.93.

L. D. Olds has purchased the meat market of Massin & Brown at Oelwein, Ia.

The death of Edward Skouronski, a butcher at Stevens Point, Wis., is reported.

RETAIL BUTCHERS ELECT.

The annual meeting of the Master Butchers' Association of Burlington, Ia., has been held and the reports of the officers showed the organization in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, F. J. Muckensturm; vice president, Nick Lau; treasurer, L. Miller; secretary, C. Ender; assistant secretary, George Muckensturm; financial secretary, W. T. Duker; inside guard, J. O. Thomas; outside guard, Al. Dankwardt; trustees, R. J. Senn, Jos. Stoll and H. J. Schwartz.

The meeting of the New Haven (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Protective Association has resulted in the following officers being elected: President, C. E. Hart; first vice president, William R. Bailey; second vice president, A. D. Ridinger; recording and financial secretary, William F. Hasse; treasurer, Charles F. Wisert; trustees, W. J. O'Keefe, C. Kipp, A. J. Graff. The annual banquet and installation by state officers is to be held on Tuesday, February 25.

The meeting of the Spokane Retail Meat Dealers' Association, of Spokane, Wash., resulted in the election of Charles E. Slaake as

president, John L. Bousquet, vice president, and Louis Martin as secretary and treasurer. Provision was made at the meeting to the effect that the association will keep a record of delinquent customers in the office of the secretary and reports will be furnished all members at stated periods. This is a move in the direction of stopping the credit abuse. Plans were also discussed for appointing a purchasing agent and buying direct from the packers. It is expected that a membership of forty or forty-five independent retail meat dealers will be secured in a short time.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Concentration is the secret of success. The man who tries to scatter his attention over all the details of his business at the same time is making the greatest mistake it is in his power to make. He had better put someone else in charge of the business and go entirely away from it than to do this.

The management of any business, if it is to succeed, requires thought concentration. The manager should give his attention to every part of the business, of course, but not all parts at the same time. Let others take care of part of the details and then report to the manager. Take time to concentrate all thought on one detail of the business at a time, and hold it there until that particular detail is put in proper condition, and then the same mind can be concentrated on some other part of the business, and thus one kink after another be straightened out and the entire machine be made to work in unison.

Any man can develop this power, which means success, and all men should strive at all times for greater development. Too many are to-day trying to make a big showing and

try to do everything at once. They dabble in one part of their business for a moment and then in another, and do not put their entire attention in any one place, taking a pride in their ability to hear and understand everything at one and the same time, but the man who really accomplishes things is he who can hold his attention on one subject, no matter how many other subjects are being discussed within his hearing, and go right ahead and get results.

BUTCHER STOCK IN DEMAND.

Cows and heifers of the butcher class are getting remarkably scarce in the East, and on that account the demand is better here than it has been previously this season, says the Chicago Live Stock World. Eastern orders are more numerous and nearby butchers are also better buyers. Recently a new buying concern started up here composed of Philadelphia men. They want cutters and light cows, which they slaughter at a local house and ship the product East.

Everything points to a high market for cows and heifers during the next three or four months. The heavy liquidation of female stock last fall reduced the supply considerably and now the shortage is becoming apparent. Prices lately have been relatively high, and the tendency is still upward. Good fat cows have reached a point where they are higher relatively than the low-grade steers, and consequently the demand for the latter has improved somewhat.

WANT A GOOD POSITION.

Managers, superintendents, foremen, chemists—experts in every department of the packinghouse and allied trades—find the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner a quick and effective means for getting good positions. Watch page 48.

ESTABLISHED 1868

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Importers of All Kinds of
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PURE SALT

(ROCK)

MYLES SALT CO., Ltd.

Offices: NEW ORLEANS, LA.
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Quality Absolutely Pure

PACKERS GET THE BEST!

New York Section

Protzman & Seaton, commission merchants in Wallabout Market, report a heavy run of lambs for the week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending February 15 averaged 7.92 cents per pound.

The Master Butchers' Association of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, holds its annual ball at Arion Hall on Monday night, March 2.

Charles H. Breese, manager of the United Dressed Beef Company's house at Wallabout Market, has just returned from a Western trip.

Nathan Adelsdorfer's many friends in the trade in New York will be interested to learn that he is spending a few weeks at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift & Company's East Side market, was in Chicago this week. Acting Manager Louis Lewin was very busy piling up the plus margins in his absence.

Carl Renard, recently a member of the provision firm of Kummer & Renard, Newark, committed suicide at his room in Newark on Sunday. It is said the business had not been successful.

L. H. Heymann, confidential representative of the Morris interests, and Assistant Secretary C. M. Macfarland, of Morris & Company, were in the city from Chicago last week for a few days.

The annual ball of the employees association of Rohe & Brother, the big New York pork packinghouse, occurs next Saturday night, February 29, at Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

Gustave Pfeiffer, a Brooklyn butcher, met with a serious accident Tuesday afternoon in a shop at Myrtle avenue and Walworth street.

While cutting meat the knife slipped and severed one of the arteries in his wrist.

The fourteenth annual ball of the Stewards' Association of New York City comes off at the Palm Garden, on Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue, on the coming Tuesday evening, February 25. Dancing begins at 10 o'clock.

J. S. Harper, formerly with the National Packing Company at McKeesport, Pa., has taken the position formerly occupied by Mr. McKinley at the United Dressed Beef Company's Wallabout Market branch in Brooklyn.

Daniel J. Boehm, one of the Wallabout Market representatives in the Poultry and Game Trade Association, has been active in securing an addition to the bylaws which will regulate the credit system now prevailing in the trade.

A driver named Savage employed by the Conron Bros. Company was knocked off his truck near Sixty-eighth street and West End avenue one day last week by the sudden starting of the horses, and died three days later of his injuries.

One of the nicest retail markets in New York City can be had at a bargain, as the owner is in poor health and wants to retire. It is said to be a big money-maker. Particulars may be found in the "Wanted" department, page 48 of this issue.

George Schaeffer, a driver for the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, was slugged and robbed by a negro highwayman while driving his team in the outskirts of Brooklyn last Saturday night. The robber got \$425 and the driver a very sore head.

A committee of the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association went to Albany this week to appear in opposition to the perennially-proposed bill to prohibit the marketing of undrawn poultry. It is a ten-to-one shot they put it to sleep for the fourth consecutive time.

Sol. London, of the United Dressed Beef Company, accompanied by Mrs. London, sailed this week for New Orleans on a pleasure trip. They take another steamer from New Orleans to Havana and thence re-embark for New York. London is nothing if not a good sailor.

The M. & E. Appel Company, wholesale butchers, have bought out the firm of Wolf & Simon in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. The Appel Company has been established for over twenty years in Wallabout and will move about March 1 to its new quarters on Washington avenue.

The Conron Bros. Company has leased the triangular plot of ground at Fourteenth street and Tenth avenue, between the Conron plant and the Cunard line docks, for hotel purposes, and work has commenced on the erection of a four-story hotel. Located directly in front of the new docks where the Lusitania, Mauretania and other ocean flyers land their passengers, this ought to be a good hotel site.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company has been compelled to enlarge its New York branch, owing to the rapid increase in the volume of business done by this company here. The company has leased the building at Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl street, and will remove to that address from its present Pearl street location about May 1. Manager Harry Woodruff is busy arranging for the transfer and the equipment of the new house.

CAPTURES A PICKPOCKET.

Butcher George Kuechler, of the Bronx, captured a pickpocket on a Third avenue trolley car the other night in a clever way. Kuechler and his sister were riding home on the car when the man attempted to pick the lady's pocket. She had her purse in her muff, so she waited to see what the man would do. He changed his seat and they saw him put his hand in another man's pocket. Then the 275-pound butcher made one leap and landed on the pickpocket so quickly that the thief had no chance to remove his hand. He was literally "caught with the goods," and there were plenty of witnesses.

CONRON BROTHERS COMPANY

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF HANDLING

BEEF, PROVISIONS, BUTTER AND EGGS

AS WELL AS BEING

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST POULTRY HOUSE

Our new **BROOK AVENUE MARKET**, the finest anywhere in New York, will be opened soon, with trackage facilities for unloading directly into the house.

MAIN PLANT and OFFICES: 10th Ave., 13th to 14th Sts.

HARLEM BRANCH: 131st St. and 12th Ave. BRONX BRANCH: Brook and Westchester Aves. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 189-191 Fort Greene Pl.

CHANGES IN S. & S. STAFF.

General Sales Manager Howard, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, has announced the appointment of Harry C. Learn as inspector in charge of the branch houses in the New York district. Mr. Learn takes the place made vacant by the death of the popular Andy Grogan some months ago. Mr. Learn has been manager of the company's house at North Sixth street, Williamsburg. His position there is taken by Fred C. Riggs, of Washington, D. C.

F. H. Burpee, former manager of the S. & S. Company's Philadelphia house, has been appointed inspector in charge of branch houses for the district embracing Philadelphia and territory South. He succeeds A. Gavin in the inspectorship. Mr. Gavin has been transferred to the Western territory.

TWO BIG MEAT PLANT FIRES.

The pork packing plant of Fred Figge at Smith street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire on Monday morning to the extent of \$8,000 or \$10,000. The fire started in the lard department and spread with great rapidity. Mr. Figge had a previous experience with fire and had organized his employees into a volunteer fire department, which did good work on this occasion, pending the arrival of the city department. Frozen hydrants and other difficulties hampered the firemen and the part of the plant in which the fire started was pretty well gutted. But the blaze was kept within these limits and Mr. Figge went on doing business in his pork store as usual. The loss on the plant was covered by insurance and the damage will be speedily repaired.

Conron Brothers Company's branch house and refrigerating plant at West Harlem Market was damaged by fire on Monday night to the extent of \$10,000. The damage was chiefly to the refrigerating plant. It was covered by insurance, however, and repairs are already under way.

REFRIGERATION IN WALLABOUT MARKET.

John Leary is hard at work installing piping in various coolers for the Wallabout Market men. The rapidity of growth of the Kings County Refrigerating Company's pipe line system is indicative of the complete success of the enterprise for which George Dressler, president of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, and the members of his association worked so long. With a start of some 600 feet of street piping the line has gradually extended, as most of the marketmen saw the value of the refrigeration supplied by the line, until the line is now twice its original length and is being extended rapidly.

A 2½-inch supply pipe and a 4-inch return pipe has been laid through Hall street, across Flushing avenue, through Market avenue to "A" street, where there is a key that will permit the distribution of cold air to any other part of the market that may want it. At the corner of Flushing and Market avenues, there is another key, which will permit the extension of pipes either way. The length of pipe from the refrigeration plant to "A" street is 600 feet and shows the close proximity of the plant to the market.

A feature of the system lies in the fact that the direct expansion system is used and

the expanded ammonia gas itself does the refrigeration, rather than a brine system where brine is pumped through the line.

WANTS A PIGTAIL MONOPOLY.

It was reported recently in meat circles that Ferdinand Goldstein, buyer for Wm. Ottman & Co., the big wholesale meat house, was engineering a "corner" in pigtailed. Whether Goldstein was trying to make money out of a by-product of the hog, or whether he wanted to get a monopoly of the laundry market, was not stated. It was just pig-tails, and as he was not seen around Chinatown, it was supposed that the caudal appendage of the hog was what he was after. Anyway, it was said that Abe Strauss, of West Washington Market; Eugene Kahn, of the S. & S. Company; M. Meyer and Julius Strauss were in with him on the deal, and that a corporation would be formed for the purpose of handling the stuff. Goldstein was so busy with his project that he had no time to buy spring lambs, though several bunches were offered to him at a bargain.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending February 15, 1908, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 46,563 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,845 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; total, 51,423 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 1,300 lbs.; Brooklyn, 110 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 1,440 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 3,600 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,770 lbs.; Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs.; Richmond, 50 lbs.; total, 5,535 lbs.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD**BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Brager, J., 126 E. 2nd; H. Brand.
Burnstein, S., 126 E. 103d; H. Brand.
Chinchin, N., 282 Monroe; H. Brand.
Epifarino, S., 279 Pleasant ave.; S. Levy.
Fireman, A., 537 E. 5th; H. Brand.
Fontana, V., 532 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Friedman, M., 3387 3d ave.; S. Viktor.
Ferraro, V., 329 E. 112th; H. Brand.
Forte, V., 72 Thompson; H. Brand.
Friedman, H., 215 E. 103d; H. Brand.
Garowitz & Levin, 606 E. 13th; H. Brand.
Gross, K., 652 E. 156th; H. Brand.
Greengrass, W., 136 Orchard; H. Brand.
Golden, D., 189 Orchard; H. Brand.
Horowitz, D., 305 E. 118th; H. Brand.
Hoffman, F., 244 Eldridge; H. Brand.
Kratzer, G., 1752 2d ave.; H. Brand.
Loebel, D., 57 Suffolk; H. Brand.
Leibert, M., 210-214 E. 112th; H. Brand.
Roth, H., 200 E. 7th; Darling & Co.
Rosenberg, M., 92 Cannon; H. Brand.
Ritrorato, D., 331 E. 47th; United D. B. Co.
Schlegel, W., 130 Alexander ave.; J. Bierhoff.
Salzman, S., 336 E. 4th; F. Lesser.
Spondre, H., 527 E. 12th; H. Brand.
Sacks, L., 2239 2d ave.; H. Brand.
Schick, M., 327 E. 6th; United D. B. Co.
Schwartz, H., 201-203 Allen; H. Brand.
Shudnoffsky, I., 248 E. 2d; M. Brand.
Tepper, H., 252 4th; H. Brand.
Vinci, S., 332 E. 107th; H. Brand.
Zorn, D., 98 Sheriff; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Bierhoff, J., 130 Alexander ave.; W. Schlegel.
Davidson, S., 114 E. 119th; H. Goldberg.
Zrumer, G., 130 Alexander ave.; J. Bierhoff.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Baraur, Benj., 1626 Bath ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Cantor, Jacob, 20 Bristol; Levy Bros.
Cohen, Abraham, 846 Myrtle ave.; Levy Bros.
Morris, David, 27 Seigel; Morris Selberman.
McElliney, Frederick, 661 Wythe ave.; Charles Schaefer.
Puch, Louis and Dave Turk, 13 Moore; Jos. Rosenberg.
Tainovitz, Wm., 647 4th ave.; Joseph Rosenberg.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Henckel, F. G., 104 Fulton; Grismer & Henckel.
Meyer, Maud, 922 Manhattan ave.; Sarah J. Cronenberg.
Spizuoco, Frank, 143 Troy ave.; Bernardo Spizuoco.
Werner, And. F., 1282 Nostrand ave.; H. W. S. Schroeder.

GROCER, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.**MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Bronk, E., 2508 Broadway; Ninety-third Street Co.
Barton, T. V., 70-72 W. 46th; Gallatin Operating Co.
Horowitz, D., 282 W. 114th; S. Engowitz.
Richter, R., 1724 Amsterdam ave.; P. Mittelstaedt.
Batil, F., 2593 8th ave.; O. Mindorff.
Cohen, L., 1408 5th ave.; M. H. Friedman.
Cassel & Klein, 35 Rivington; J. Halgren.
Greenblatt, H., 96 Sheriff; B. Sipper.
Key, J. B., 42-44 W. 20th; L. Barth & Son.
Macricostas, A., 645 6th ave.; S. Cornelius.
Merkel, F. G., 4-6 Stuyvesant; A. Hollander.
Mickelman & Tittman, 8 1st ave.; A. Schecht.
Politzer & Messitte, 147 Bleecker; J. Fleischer.
Sherman, H., 344 E. 86th; Westin & S.
Van Gilder, J. V., 73 W. 135th; A. E. Dudley.
Wang, L., 17 Ave. C; B. Maurer.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Aronowitz, J., 1490 Lexington ave.; B. Steinman.
Bolker, H., 1029 Boston rd.; Gordon & Bernstein.
Bins, J., 373 Lenox ave.; F. Bolam.
Bonta, M. W., 210 W. 94th; Evans & Severance.
Bromato, F., 313 E. 24th; V. Bromato.
Chapman, A. R., 150 Wooster; I. O. Biehler.
Ettelson & Saron, 107 E. 135th; S. Kerber.
Krumholz, I., 83 Ave. C; S. Landau.
Kaul, I., 169 E. 109th; S. Leiner.
Liski, H. & S., 316 W. 125th; M. G. Rosenfeld.
Mittelstaedt, P., 1724 Amsterdam ave.; R. Richter.
Peront, B., 84 Cortlandt; Choucalas & Theronos.
Rosenfeld, M. G., 316 W. 125th; S. Liski.
Zubruck, M., 212 E. 98th; B. Mairmen.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Mahland, Henry, Jr., 570 Vanderbilt ave.; Henry H. Mahland.
Ruez, Wm. J., 882 5th ave.; Eric H. Wirth.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Eisenberg, Osias, 284 Seigel; Sarah Wald.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Good to choice native steers..... | \$5.10@5.00 |
| Poor to fair native steers..... | 3.75@5.00 |
| Oxen and stags..... | 2.50@5.00 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1.75@4.30 |
| Good to choice native steers one year ago.. | 5.25@6.25 |

LIVE CALVES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs..... | \$8.75@9.00 |
| Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs..... | 7.00@8.50 |
| Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs..... | 5.00@6.50 |
| Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 3.50@4.50 |
| Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs..... | 3.00@4.50 |
| Live calves, baryards, per 100 lbs..... | 2.00@3.25 |

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs..... | \$7.00@7.35 |
| Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs..... | 6.00@6.75 |
| Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 4.50@5.50 |
| Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs..... | 5.00@5.50 |
| Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs..... | 3.50@4.75 |
| Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs..... | 2.75@3.00 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy..... | \$5.20@5.25 |
| Hogs, medium..... | 5.35@5.40 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | 5.40@5.45 |
| Pigs..... | 5.65@5.70 |
| Rough..... | 4.25@4.55 |

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Choice native heavy..... | @ 9 1/4 |
| Choice native light..... | 8 1/4 @ 8 3/4 |
| Common to fair native..... | 8 @ 8 1/2 |

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Choice native heavy..... | @ 9 |
| Choice native light..... | 8 1/4 @ 9 |
| Native, common to fair..... | 8 @ 8 1/4 |
| Choice, Western, heavy..... | @ 8 1/2 |
| Choice Western, light..... | 8 @ 8 1/4 |
| Common to fair Texas..... | 7 1/4 @ 8 |
| Good to choice heifers..... | 7 1/2 @ 8 |
| Common to fair heifers..... | 7 @ 7 1/4 |
| Choice cows..... | 7 @ 7 1/4 |
| Common to fair cows..... | 6 1/2 @ 7 |
| Good to choice oxen and stags..... | @ 7 1/4 |
| Common to fair oxen and stags..... | @ 7 |
| Fleshy hologna bulls..... | 6 1/2 @ 7 |

BEEF CUTS.

| | |
|--|--|
| No. 1 ribs, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 12c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 7c. per lb. | |
|--|--|

DRESSED CALVES.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb..... | @ 14 |
| Veals, good to choice, per lb..... | @ 13 |
| Western calves..... | @ 12 1/2 |
| Western calves, fair to good..... | @ 11 |
| Western calves, common..... | @ 10 |

DRESSED HOGS.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Pigs..... | 7 1/2 @ 8 |
| Hogs, heavy..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Hogs, 150 lbs..... | @ 6 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | @ 6 1/2 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Spring lambs, choice, per lb..... | @ 13 |
| Spring lambs, good..... | @ 12 1/2 |
| Yearling lambs..... | @ 11 1/2 |
| Sheep, choice..... | @ 10 1/4 |
| Sheep, medium to good..... | @ 9 1/4 |
| Sheep, culls..... | @ 8 1/2 |

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg..... | @ 10 1/4 |
| Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg..... | @ 10 1/2 |
| Smoked hams, heavy..... | @ 10 1/4 |
| Smoked Picnics, light..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Smoked Picnics, heavy..... | @ 8 1/2 |
| Smoked shoulders..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | @ 11 |
| Smoked bacon (rib in)..... | @ 11 1/4 |
| Dried beef sets..... | @ 16 |
| Smoked beef tongue, per lb..... | @ 18 1/2 |
| Pickled bellies, heavy..... | @ 11 |

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut..... | @ 70.50 |
| Flat shin bones, avg. 40@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs..... | @ 54.50 |
| Horns, per ton..... | @ 26.00 |
| Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs..... | @ 85.00 |
| Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton..... | @ 220.00 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Fresh steer tongues..... | 65 @ 70c. a piece |
| Fresh cow tongues..... | 40 @ 50c. a piece |
| Calves' heads, scalded..... | 30 @ 40c. a piece |
| Sweetbreads, veal..... | 25 @ 75c. a pair |
| Sweetbreads, beef..... | 15 @ 25c. a pound |
| Calves' livers..... | 25 @ 50c. a piece |
| Beef kidneys..... | 7 @ 12c. a piece |
| Mutton kidneys..... | 1 1/4 @ 8c. a piece |
| Livers, beef..... | 6 @ 9c. a pound |
| Oxtails..... | 6 @ 7c. a piece |
| Hearts, beef..... | 10 @ 12c. a piece |
| Rolls, beef..... | 10 @ 12c. a pound |
| Tenderloin beef, Western..... | 15 @ 25c. a pound |
| Lamb's fries..... | 8 @ 10c. a pair |
| Fresh pork loins, city..... | 8 1/2 @ 9 1/2 |
| Fresh pork loins, Western..... | 8 @ 9 |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Ordinary shop fat..... | @ 2 1/4 |
| Suet, fresh and heavy..... | @ 4 1/2 |
| Shop bones, per cwt..... | @ 20 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle..... | @ 30 |
| Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 30 bundles..... | \$40.00 |
| Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle..... | @ 70 |
| Sheep, imp., per bundle..... | @ 44 |
| Sheep, imp., Russian Rings..... | @ 4 |
| Hog, American, free of salt, in tes. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b..... | @ 50 |
| Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. b..... | @ 50 |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago..... | @ 14 |
| Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York..... | @ 15 |
| Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York..... | @ 3 |
| Beef, bungs, per lb..... | @ 5 1/4 |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago..... | @ 35 |
| Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York..... | @ 37 |
| Beef, middles, per lb..... | @ 6 1/2 |
| Beef, veasands, per 1,000, No. 1s..... | @ 5 1/4 |
| Beef, veasands, per 1,000, No. 2s..... | 2 1/4 @ 3 |

SPICES.

| | Whole. | Ground |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing., white..... | 12 | 13½ |
| Pepper, Sing., black..... | 9 | 10½ |
| Pepper, Penang, white..... | 11½ | 13 |
| Pepper, red Zanzibar..... | 11 | 14 |
| Pepper, shot..... | 10 | — |
| Allspice..... | 7½ | 10 |
| Coriander..... | 3¼ | 5 |
| Cloves..... | 13 | 16 |
| Mace..... | 45 | 50 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Crude..... | 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4 |
| Refined—Granulated..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 |
| Crystals..... | 5 @ 5 1/4 |
| Powdered..... | 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2 |

GREEN CALFSKINS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 1 skins..... | @ .16 |
| No. 2 skins..... | @ .14 |
| No. 3 or branded..... | @ .10 |
| No. 1 B. M. skins..... | @ .14 |
| No. 2 B. M. skins..... | @ .12 |
| No. 1, 12 1/2-14..... | @ 1.65 |
| No. 2, 12 1/2-14..... | @ 1.45 |
| No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14..... | @ 1.45 |
| No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14..... | @ 1.35 |
| No. 1 kips, 14-18..... | @ 1.80 |
| No. 2 kips, 14-18..... | @ 1.55 |
| No. 1 B. M. kips..... | @ 1.45 |
| No. 2 B. M. kips..... | @ 1.35 |
| No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over..... | @ 2.35 |
| No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over..... | @ 2.10 |
| Branded skins..... | @ .09 |
| Branded kips..... | @ 1.50 |
| Heavy branded kips..... | @ 1.50 |
| Ticky skins..... | @ .10 |
| Ticky kips..... | @ 1.25 |
| Heavy ticky kips..... | @ 1.50 |
| No. 3 skins..... | @ .07 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Turkeys—Western, scalded, fancy mixed..... | @ 17 |
| Western, scalded, good to prime..... | @ 16 |
| Western, dry-picked, young toms, fancy..... | @ 17 |
| Western, dry-picked, young hens and toms, mixed, fancy..... | @ 16 |
| Western, dry-picked, good to prime..... | @ 15 |
| Poor, thin..... | @ 12 |
| Southwestern, choice..... | @ 16 |
| Southwestern, common to fair..... | @ 15 |
| Western, old hens, prime..... | @ 16 |
| Western, old toms, prime..... | @ 15 |
| Western, old, fair to good..... | @ 13 |
| Spring Chickens, broilers— | |
| Philadelphia, fancy..... | @ 25 |
| Pennsylvania, 3 to 4 lbs. per pair, per lb. 22..... | @ 24 |
| Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy..... | @ 20 |
| Western, dry-picked, fancy..... | @ 15 |
| Other Western, scalded, fancy..... | @ 14 |
| Spring Chickens, roasting, dry— | |
| Philadelphia, fancy..... | @ 20 |
| Philadelphia, medium grade..... | @ 17 |
| Pennsylvania, fancy..... | @ 15 |
| Western, dry-picked, milk-fed, fancy..... | @ 17 |
| Western, dry-picked, 8 lbs. and over..... | @ 13 |
| Western, dry-picked, medium weight..... | @ 11 1/2 |
| Ohio and Mich., scalded, fancy, large..... | @ 13 1/4 |
| Other Western, scalded, average run..... | @ 12 1/2 |
| Fowls, iced— | |
| Western, dry picked, selected, heavy, boxes..... | @ 13 1/4 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Western, dry picked, average best, straight..... | @ 12 |
| Ohio and Michigan, scalded, choice..... | @ 13 |
| Other Western, scalded, choice..... | @ 13 1/2 |
| Southwestern, average best..... | @ 10 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Capons— | |
| Philadelphia fancy..... | @ 22 |
| Ohio and Ind., selected, large..... | @ 19 |
| Ohio and Ind., 6 lbs. and under, each..... | @ 17 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Ducks— | |
| Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, dry..... | @ 14 |
| Ohio and Michigan, spring, choice, local..... | @ 13 |
| Other Western, choice, dry..... | @ 12 |
| Other Western, poor to fair..... | @ 10 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Geese— | |
| Western, choice, dry..... | @ 11 |
| Western, choice, poor to fair..... | @ 10 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Squabs— | |
| White, 10 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | @ \$3.75 |
| White, 9 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | @ 3.25 |
| White, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | @ 2.75 |
| White, 7 lbs. to dozen, per dozen..... | @ 2.00 |
| White, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz., per dozen..... | @ 1.75 |
| Mixed, per dozen..... | @ 1.25 |
| Dark, per dozen..... | @ 1.25 |
| Culls, per dozen..... | @ .50 |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Chickens, per lb..... | @ 11 1/4 |
| Fowls, per lb..... | @ 13 |
| Roosters, per lb..... | @ 8 1/4 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | @ 13 |
| Ducks, Western, per lb..... | @ 14 |
| Geese, Western, per lb..... | @ 11 |
| Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor..... | @ 10 |
| Guinea fowl, per pair..... | @ 150 |
| Pigeons, per pair..... | @ 25 |

GAME.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Wild Ducks— | |
| Readheads, per pair..... | \$1.50 @ 2.00 |
| Canvas, per pair..... | 2.25 @ 3.00 |
| Mallards, per pair..... | 1.00 @ 1.25 |
| Ruddy, per pair..... | .50 @ .90 |
| Teal, blue wing, per pair..... | .75 @ 1.16 |
| Teal, green wing, per pair..... | .60 @ .75 |
| Common, per pair..... | .20 @ .40 |
| Rabbit—Gotton tail, per pair..... | .25 @ .32 |
| Jack Rabbits—Per pair..... | .40 @ .50 |

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton..... | \$22.00 @ 23.00 |
| Bone meal, raw, per ton..... | 25.00 @ 25.50 |
| Dried blood, West., high grade, fine, c. 1 f. New York..... | @ 2.70 |
| Nitrate of soda—spot..... | @ 2.45 |
| Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York..... | 15.00 @ 16.00 |
| Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia..... | @ 2.80 |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | 2.40 and 10c. |
| Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago..... | @ 18.00 |
| Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York..... | 9.00 @ 10.00 |
| Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York..... | — @ — |
| Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York..... | — @ — |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs..... | @ 3.05 |
| Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot..... | @ 3.05 |
| Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs..... | 3.05 @ 3.10 |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..... | 8.50 @ 7.75 |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs..... | 8.50 @ 8.75 |
| The same, dried..... | 8.75 @ 4.00 |

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs..... | 8.25 @ 9.50 |
| Kainit, ex-store, in bulk..... | 9.00 @ 10.45 |
| Kieserit, future shipment..... | 7.00 @ 7.35 |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store..... | 1.95 @ 2.05 |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment..... | 1.90 @ 2.00 |
| Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c..... | 1.16 1/4 @ 1.20 |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 80 p. c.)..... | 2.18 1/4 @ 2.27 |
| So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston..... | 8.50 @ 7.75 |
| Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P..... | .30 @ .40 |

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

